FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives an account of a skirmish between his regiment (Col. Pryor's Virginia,) and the enemy on the 5th inst., in which one of our men was wounded, and a prisoner taken on the same day stated that ten of the enemy were killed. He adds,

"I learn this morning (the 10th,) that the Fourteenth North Carolina regiment, Col. Daniel, attached to our brigade, had a heavy skirmish on Tuesday last with the Yankees, in which we lost eight men, for whose lives they paid dear, as their loss is reported to be very heavy—the round numbers I am unable to give you.

"The Nineteenth Mississippi, stationed a few yards from our position, with a detachment of Ramseur's North Carolina artillery battalion, repulsed an attack on Monday last, slaying some forty or fifty of the Hessians with no loss on our side.

"The enemy have attacked us at more than half a dozen points, and as many different times, invariably being handsomely repulsed. The regiments attacked have displayed great gallantry. Benjamin Phillips, the Morgan of the Peninsula, is still at his good work, daily making the enemy bite the dust. The number said to have been killed by him is so large, I decline giving it to you, as I am afraid it will be doubted by the credulous. He is a Hampton refugee, and over sixty years of age. The example shown by this old hero is one worthy to be emulated by the youth of our country."

Reported Engagement.—We learn from passengers who arrived here Saturday afternoon, that a brisk engagement took place Saturday morning on the Peninsula, between our forces and the Federals. The latter were occupied for several days last week in entrenching themselves but a short distance from our lines. Gen. Magruder deeming it important that these entrenching operations be interfered with, gave the enemy battle at an early hour Saturday morning, and after a sharp engagment, which was protracted through several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy from his position. We did not hear the number of Confederates engaged, but it is stated that three of our regiments sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The Yankees are thought to have suffered greatly. Had the enemy been allowed to fortify, he might with a very small force, have menaced and held in check a large body of our troops, while he could have sent off a greater portion of his to operate in other fields.

The Virginia on Saturday.—NORFOLK, April 14.—The Virginia, at an early hour on Saturday, made her way down to Hampton Roads, where she continued till near night, in order to give the Monitor an opportunity to try her boasted powers; but the "Yankee cheese box" kept close alongside the wharf at Old Point, and did not come out. This makes two days that have been devoted to waiting on the Monitor to get a fight out of her, and as the effort has proved vain, we hope no more coal will be burned on that score.

There were great numbers of persons on the shores on Saturday as well as Friday, drawn there to witness the fight.

It was stated in these columns on Saturday that some doubt existed as to the Monitor being at the Point on Friday, but we since learn from those who have kept an eye on her movements all the time, that she certainly was there, and that after our fleet left, she came out from her hiding place and seemed very anxious for a fight, by cruising about in the Roads. As another opportunity was afforded her on Saturday, however, which she declined, we must conclude that all the gas about her qualities of resisting the Virginia is but empty brag.—*Day Book.*

Fall of Pulaski.—The momentous results which impend, upon the principal theatres of the war, render the reduction of Fort Pulaski of less impression than it would have been under other circumstances. We are advised, by good military authority, that it was not essential to the defence of Savannah, and that city is regarded as in no danger of being taken by the enemy.—*Whig, 16th.*

SAVANNAH, April 13, 12 M.—None of the garrison escaped, so far as known. Not a word has been received from the Fort by authority. The authorities here refuse to send a flag of truce.—*Charleston Courier, 14th.*

The garrison of Fort Pulaski was 383—all of them were taken prisoners.

The Enemy's Fire against Fort Pulaski.—The Savannah News says:—

The effect of the enemy's batteries on the walls of the fort was utterly demolishing, and the strong masonry, heretofore deemed almost impregnable, offered but a feeble resistance to the steel-pointed shot of the immense Parrot guns. The result has shown how little reliance is to be placed in brick walls against modern batteries.

Fort Pulaski is distant from Savannah fourteen miles. Fort Jackson, the chief remaining defence of the city, is five miles from the city.

General Johnston leaves behind him two sons, one of whom is a Lieutenant Colonel in a Confederate Kentucky Regiment. He was related by marriage to the Prestons of Virginia.

Return of Runaway Slaves.—We learn that a gentleman, a refugee from the Peninsula, but at present a resident of this city, was agreeably surprised, a day or two since, on being confronted by several valuable slaves, who had recently run away from him, and sought freedom and protection among the Yankees. They gave, as a satisfactory reason for their return, that the Yankees not only worked them almost to death, but whipped the negroes in their hands, with great cruelty.

Petersburg Express, 14th.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.—At last we have the Yankee accounts of this important conflict; and, as might have been anticipated, the mendacious scoundrels claim a victory! It will be seen, however, that whilst on the 10th they were in the highest heaven of joy over the victory, on the 14th they pronounced it as of "no great importance." They had evidently found in the mean time that the victory was not theirs, but were not honest enough to make the confession openly. Their confession of 20,000 loss, with Gen. Buell mortally wounded and four other Generals killed, are substantial facts which leave no doubt as to how the day went. Besides, if they admit 20,000 loss, it will be strange if it be not in truth 30,000. The event thus assumes more importance than even our own accounts gave to it.

As to our loss being 35,000 to 40,000, that *is* a big lie, for we had not more men, if so many, in the fight.

We fear that we must give up Island No. 10 as lost, though the accounts are still not positive. It is reported that a considerable number of prisoners surrendered with the Island—some Northern papers say 2500. The N. Y. Herald of the 14th says 1 Maj. General, 3 Brig. Generals, 10 Colonels, 15 Lieut. Colonels, 56 Captains, 148 Lieuts., 5500 privates, 125 cannon, 10,000 small arms, 10 steamboats, 1 floating battery 2000 horses and mules, 1000 wagons, and $40,000 worth of provisions and ammunition. It enumerates 3 Tennessee, 3 Arkansas, and 1 Alabama Regiment, with the New Orleans Pelican Guard.

There is daily skirmishing on the Peninsula, but no great battle yet. An important consultation of Generals was held in Richmond on Monday.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday confirms the statement of the arrival of the French Minister to the United States at that place, and adds that he was to leave for Richmond yesterday, via the Petersburg railroad. His business can only be guessed at, but is supposed to relate to the French tobacco in Virginia, or to the French consuls in the South. The French vessel passed Old Point without stopping, evidently by arrangement with the yankee government. The arrival produced great commotion in Norfolk.

"OUR NEXT GOVERNOR."—The Standard copies from this paper an article under the above head which we published as *a communication*, but as credited to the Observer in the Standard it would appear to have been an Editorial of ours. We see that its assuming that appearance in the Standard is an inadvertence, but we would be under obligations to that paper if it would set the matter right, since the article is inconsistent with our avowed course, which has been, and is, to take no part in bringing out candidates, but to keep ourselves free to support the best man who may be a candidate.

ARMY FALSEHOODS.—We copy an admirable article from the Richmond Whig on the abominable habits of exaggeration and invention which have become so almost universal that the public is unwilling to believe either friend or foe till a week or two has elapsed to test the truth or any statement. It is really astonishing that people have not some regard for the public feelings, if they have none for their own reputation. If, however, all the stories were like the following, which we have just met with in a Virginia paper, they would only be laughed at as absurd. The writer, alluding to his own Company, of Virginia, says,—

"This company, together with the Dismal Swamp Rangers, commanded by Captain John White, performed signal service *by working up to their necks in water for twenty-four hours*, exposed all the time to the enemy's fire; and this too, after having been on continual duty for three days, with only the gallant Southampton Greys thrown on the enemy's side for our protection, saving a dam which was of incalculable importance to the safety of the army of the Peninsula. Since our arrival our food has been hard crackers alone; we have drank out of our rifle pits; our beds mother-earth, with mud and water enough to make them downy, our covering the canopy of heaven, and the music of minnie balls to lull us to sleep."

We don't think the writer of the above was born to be drowned.

CULTIVATE BREADSTUFFS.—A correspondent urges the sending of slaves to the Western part of the State, to assist in saving the crops of small grain, and planting corn. We have already repeatedly urged this course upon slaveholders in the Eastern part of the State. Now is the time to act.

That this course has been pursued to some extent we learn from the following paragraph from the last Salisbury Watchman:—

"Richard F. Greene, of Craven county, on last Saturday, hired out 50 negroes. Mr. G. removed his negroes to this county to prevent them from escaping to the minions of old Abe. They were hired readily and at high prices. Other large slave owners might profit by the example."

PAPER AND INK.—The reader will observe, that whilst the paper on which we print to-day is of pretty good quality, it is not so white as that we have heretofore used. It is the best we can get, however. For exactly a year after the war broke out, we have been supplied with good and fair paper, at the old price, through the forethought and liberality of the manufacturer, Mr. Murphy. Now he cannot get the materials for making white paper, and the present quality costs us 35 per cent. more than heretofore—no small item in a year's supply. Our supply of good ink gave out at the same time, and that which we now use is inferior, and smells strong and smuts the hands. This also costs us a third higher than formerly.

We have no idea, with these increased expenses, of raising the price of subscription. We prefer to depend upon remuneration by means of increased circulation and more prompt payments. Our list has increased about 20 per cent. net during the past twelve months, and every new subscriber is a cash subscriber. Our list of old subscribers under the credit system is becoming small, some having themselves put on the cash list, and some for other causes. On the 1st of May,—two weeks hence,—we shall strike off a number who owe for more than two years, in accordance with a fair warning given to them a month ago. We then sent out two classes of duns, one to those who occasionally make payments and were only a year or two in arrears. These we simply requested to remit the amount due. The other class consisted of those who owed for several years and who had resisted the ordinary appeals to their sense of justice. We plainly notified all such, that unless they paid their accounts the paper would be stopped on the 1st of May. About one in every six of the first class has promptly and handsomely responded to the call; whilst only one in twenty of the second class has done so. As to those who fail to comply by the specified time, we have but one course to pursue. We will no longer waste paper and ink and labor on persons who for years refuse to pay a small honest debt. We cannot afford it. They will assuredly miss their paper after the 1st of May, and they and their neighbors will understand why they miss it. There is still time, however, to make all right.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the Conscription bill was passed. We copy it in full from the Examiner.

In the Senate, Mr. Dortch called for Gen. Branch's report of the battle of Newbern.

A bill to reduce the pay of postmasters was laid on the table on an intimation that it might be preferable to increase the rates of postage.

A bill to discourage drunkenness in the army, was debated, amended, and passed the Senate with one dissenting vote. It has special reference to officers, and disqualifies one who gets drunk from holding a commission again during the war.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Clay of Alabama said that the first great disaster of the war was the result of drunkenness, and if rumor, with her thousand tongues, spoke truly, drunkenness was a great and increasing evil, and had repeatedly interfered with enlistments.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama said, Drunkenness was the crime of the country. He had heard that, at the bombardment of Pensacola, an officer was unfit for duty on account of the new year convivialities. He had heard, too, that during a recent battle in North Carolina, an officer was drunk in bed with his boots on. He had heard of the drunkenness of a Major General at Corinth on the eve of important events. The army was a machine to be moved by brain, and it is criminal if the brain that moves it be disordered by intoxicating drinks.

Both Houses have adopted a resolution to adjourn from Monday next the 21st till the 3d Monday in August.

The committee on the Fort Donelson disaster have reported a mass of testimony, the chief points of which are that the site of the fort was badly selected, and that both officers and men fought bravely. A resolution is appended voting thanks to Floyd, Pillow, Buckner and B. Johnson, with their officers and men, for their gallantry, energy, resolution and persistent bravery.

MORE REGIMENTS.—We learn by letter from Raleigh this morning that soldiers still pour in there. There is much sickness among them. The 49th Regiment has been organized by the election of Capt. Stephen D. Ramseur Colonel, —— Eliason, of Salisbury, Lieut. Col., and L. M. McAfee, of Cleveland, Major. The Regiment is composed as follows:—

A—Capt. Fleming, McDowell county.
B—Capt. Ward, Chatham county.
C—P. B. Chambers, Iredell county.
D—Wm. M. Black, Moore county.
E—A. D. Moore, Iredell county.
F—J. T. Davis, Mecklenburg county.
G—R. Roberts, Cleveland county.
H—C. Q. Petty, Gaston county.
I—Wm. W. Chenault, Catawba county.
K— —— Baxter, Lincoln county.

The 50th Regiment has also been organized,—M. D. Craton of Goldsboro', Colonel; Jas. Washington of Goldsboro', Lieut. Col., and Geo. B. Worthsm of Oxford, Maj. It is composed of the following companies:—

A—Capt. J. C. Van Hook, Person county.
B—E. McC. Atkinson, Robeson county.
C—R. D. Lunceford, Johnston county.
D—H. J. Ryals, " "
E—John B. Griswold, Wayne county.
F—J. O. A. Kelly, Moore county.
G—George W. Andrews, Rutherford county.
H—J. H. Atkinson, Harnett county.
I—John B Eaves, Rutherford county.
K—Sam'l Wilkins, " "

We thank our correspondent for his letter. the remainder of which is crowded out to-day.

SALT SPRING IN CHATHAM.—We have heard occasionally of the existence of salt in Chatham county, and that some efforts had been made to develop it. The following from the last Standard is the most particular account we have seen:—

HAYWOOD, April 11, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: In a recent number of your paper, an inquiry was made in reference to "the Chatham Salt Mining and Manufacturing Company," and it was suggested that owing to the great interest felt in regard to salt, it would be gratifying to the public, and was due to them to have some information upon the subject. No response was then made to that suggestion, because among other reasons, the company were expecting an early visit from Dr. Emmons, and it was thought that any statement about the prospects of the company would be greatly enhanced by his authority and sanction. As, however, we have been disappointed in the expected visit of Dr. Emmons, and are not advised when we may look for him, and as a similar inquiry is made and pressed in your last issue, it may not be out of place to make a *partial* response. The company has been boring on the lands of Mark Woodall, 4 miles south-east of Haywood, since December last, and have progressed about as fast as the hardness of the material, (red sand-stone,) and their limited means would allow. About two weeks ago, they had penetrated downwards 120 feet, which was the full length of the boring apparatus they then had. Since that time they have procured a more extended apparatus, and have resumed their boring. The water from the bottom of the hole has not been analyzed, though some taken 60 or 80 feet down has been, and was not quite so salt as that near the surface. The latter contains 225 grains of salt to the gallon, and is very free from impurities common to salt water.

I deem it proper to state that patriotism was a large element in the formation of this company, as it is still in the prosecution of its undertaking. Dr. Emmons has been very prompt and kind in his advice, analysis and instructions, but might it not be well to allow him more time for such matters, than his engagements have heretofore permitted. One other suggestion: This company cannot conveniently incur the expense of purchasing salt-pans, &c., for making salt in addition to the expense of boring, but they would probably begin making salt immediately from water near the surface, if they could have the use of any such which may be idle. Perhaps the expulsion of the State Salt Commissioner from most of the coast, may have thrown a number of his out of use. A STOCKHOLDER.

BELLS.—Mr. John Shortridge is here to-day from Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., with all the bells in the village, viz: the Church bell, the Court House bell, the Factory bell, and the Hotel bell, all of which have been freely given to the Confederate government, as well as about 500 lbs. of lead pipe belonging to the factory. Along with the bells were a number of brass preserve pans, contributed by ladies of the village and vicinity.

The citizens of Charlotte have given their town clock bell.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Holmes, Caswell Bailey, of the Wilmington Light Artillery.

Owen Page, of the Wilmington Rifle Guards, 18th Regiment.

At Fort Bee, Va., Genadius W. Lassiter of the Raleigh Oak City Guards.

At Kinston, E. J Matthis, of the Wilmington Rifle Guards.

At Camp Arrington, Va., John H. Ivey, of Co. C, 2d N. C. Vols.

At the General Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., March 19th, Wm. H. Henry, a member of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Co. E, 18th Reg't, aged 25 years.

Gen. Gladden, who was wounded at Shiloh on the 6th, died on the 12th. He was born in Fairfield District, S. C., 28th Oct. 1810. He was distinguished as Major of the Palmetto Reg't in the Mexican war.

A communication signed "Varioloid" is declined, for the reason that the article to which it is a reply did not appear in the Observer, and its point would be as little perceived by our readers as by us, since neither we nor they read the article commented on.

Fort Craig.—The statement of the capture of this fort by the Confederates in New Mexico is not confirmed by late advices.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Richmond Examiner gives the following as this bill as it is understood to have passed finally, by a vote of 70 to 2.

Though opposed to the bill originally, we counsel our readers to reconcile themselves to it as the law of the land, deemed by those who passed it *a necessity*. This is no time for factious opposition. Let us defeat the enemy, and ensure our independence, and then we may wrangle about what ought and what ought not to have been done. The first duty is to drive the vandals from our soil and coast:—

An Act to further provide for the Public Defence.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: therefore,

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are not now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, that all such companies, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said companies, battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided, further, that furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have heretofore not received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December 1861, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest: and Provided further, that in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinbefore granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, further, that all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies hereafter to be organized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can sooner be supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. That for the enrolment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and, on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrolment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President. Provided, also, That during their stay at home they shall not receive pay. Provided further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States: except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said articles: Provided further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, battalion and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same: Provided, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron, or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

SEC. 7. That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shotgun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine.

SEC. 9. That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Sec'y of War.

SEC. 10. That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when, in his opinion, it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. That each company of infantry shall consist of 125 rank and file; each company of field artillery of 150 rank and file; and each of cavalry of 80 rank and file.

SEC. 13. That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—GEN. BUELL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

NORFOLK, April 15.—Northern dates to the 10th instant have been received here. The Northern journals claim a great victory at Pittsburg. They state that Gen. Beauregard's arm was shot off, and that the rebel host fled in dismay from the field. There is great rejoicing over the misrepresented result of the battle, and the surrender of Island No. 10.

The Federals say that their loss at Pittsburg was twenty thousand killed, wounded and missing, and the Confederate loss thirty-five to forty thousand.

Gen. Halleck left St. Louis on the 9th, for the Tennessee river, to assume command in the field.

Northern papers received here, with dates to the 14th, regard the alleged victory as of no great importance. They say that the rebel loss was immense.

Beauregard is reported dead. Thanksgiving day was appointed on the 13th, on account of the "great victory."

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Northern papers received here to-day, state that the Federal loss at Shiloh was twenty thousand, including many field officers killed. Gen. Buell was mortally wounded. Generals Crittenden, Sherman, and the two Wallaces were killed.

Two regiments from Kentucky and two from Wisconsin have laid down their arms at Nashville, and refused to fight for Lincoln any more.

The Northern advices state that guerrilla warfare is carried on from Brentsville towards Occoquan.

Seward was to leave on the 11th for the Northwest. F. W. Seward was acting Secretary of State.

The Federal representatives in Europe state that public sentiment is increasingly in favor of the North in consequence of the Federal victories.

The prize steamer Magnolia was sold for fifty thousand dollars.

The Speaker of the House, and seven other members of the late Maryland Legislature, have been released.

The Naval Fight in Hampton Roads.—The English journals say that the great naval battle off Newport News was one of the most interesting incidents of the war—it was a brilliant affair. They laud the extraordinary achievements of the Virginia, and say that the Confederate frigate gained an easy victory over her wooden opponents. They recommend the discontinuance of the construction of wooden ships, and the conversion of all government ships that will bear it into machines of war similar to the Confederate steamer Virginia. They say that the success of the Virginia shows good heads of the Navy Department of the South. The Times says that the real beginning of the campaign may now be witnessed, and that the troops in Eastern Virginia are commanded by President Davis. It alludes to the able management of the Confederate army, and the determination of the South never to be conquered. It says that McClellan's 200,000 troops marched through a desolated wilderness. The Confederates have destroyed everything of value in their march.

Northern papers say that a great struggle at Yorktown is at hand, and that a summary termination will soon be put to the defiant and insolent career of Norfolk, and that McClellan will soon be rewarded by the fall of Richmond and the whole rebel Cabinet and Congress. The drama is soon to close with a bloody tragedy of surpassing grandeur. Savannah is to be besieged in a few days.

It is supposed that the intention of the Merrimac was to draw the Monitor from her position, so as to allow the Jamestown and Yorktown to run the blockade.

McClellan's operations are vigorously prosecuted. His arrangements are complete. The rebel force is one hundred thousand, embracing a large number of the best troops in the army, well drilled and formidable.

Arrangements are making to facilitate the removal of Pennsylvanians who may be wounded at Yorktown to Philadelphia. The President of the Bay line will transport the surgeons and wounded free of charge.

A dispatch from Wheeling says that reinforcements under General Blenker are coming.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The stock market is dull; gold 1½ a 2 per cent. premium. The Merrimac affects the market unfavourably. Cotton is steady at 27½ a 28 cents. Operations very light.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

NORFOLK, April 15.—The French frigate Gassendi, from Annapolis, having on Board the French Minister and suite, anchored this morning in our lower harbor. A steamer is now (6 P. M.) leaving the city to go down and bring them up here. It is reported that he will visit Richmond to-morrow.

Second Despatch.—The French Frigate came up and anchored close to the city at 7 p. m.

Count Mercier has come ashore. He will certainly visit Richmond to-morrow.—*Petersburg Express.*

From Yorktown.—There has yet been no general engagement on the Peninsula, though skirmishing is of frequent occurrence. On Saturday last the advance guard of the enemy gained possession of a barn some distance from Yorktown, and greatly annoyed our pickets by firing upon and wounding them. Col. Richardson with a detachment, was immediately despatched to the place and succeeded in sorrounding the invaders, capturing a number of them and wounding several who endeavored to escape.

Several of our soldiers who had been wounded in these recent skirmishes, arrived in this city yesterday evening, and were properly cared for at the Hospital on 19th street. None of them are seriously wounded.

Richmond Enquirer, 16th.

From Corinth.—The War Department has received several dispatches from General Beauregard. They relate only to matters of military detail, and report everything quiet at Corinth.—*Rich'd Examiner, 16th.*

The Enemy at Warrenton—Affairs at Fauquier.—We learn that the enemy are now in full possession of the beautiful town of Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county. They steal whatever they can lay their hands upon in the shape of corn, bacon, silver, &c. They eat, without invitation, at every house they choose to call in at, and when called on to pay have it charged to "Uncle Sam."

While encamped, a few days since, on the farm of Mr. Robert E. Scott, that gentleman went before the Yankee general and is said to have protested very defiantly his allegiance to the South. Strange to say, Mr. Scott was not arrested; and it was by his personal exertions that some dozen citizens, then under arrest, were discharged by General Garey.

Mr. Philip Ficklin, a Justice of the Peace for Fauquier, was arrested by order of Gen. Sumner and brought before that functionary, was ordered to take the oath of allegiance or go to Fort Warren. Like a true man and patriot Mr. Ficklin said he would rot in their dungeons first, and scornfully rejected the proposition. After remaining in custody some time he was released and sent home. This is the proper way for all to treat with the Vandals. They would soon get tired arresting the entire population of the State.

Dr. James Oden, of Loudoun, who lately captured five Yankees himself, was taken by the enemy four days since in the lower part of this county. In attempting to escape from a large party he was overtaken at a gate which he could not open, when they ordered him to surrender. "Not until I kill that d—d traitor, Downey," he replied, and levelling his revolver at the head of this wretch, who was a magistrate near Waterford, in Loudoun, and a near neighbour of the Doctor, he blew his brains out. On passing through Warrenton, Doctor Oden was heavily ironed.—*Rich. Examiner, 16th.*

Gunboat Expedition up the Rappahannock.—Dispatches have been received by the government giving the intelligence that an expedition of the enemy's gunboats is making its way up the Rappahannock river. The enemy had shelled and taken possession of Urbana, and had at last accounts advanced as far as Tappahannock, which was also shelled and possessed by the enemy.

The gunboats are not attended by transports, and it is supposed that nothing more than a raid is contemplated. It is said that the depth of water is not sufficient for them to get up to Fredericksburg.

Richmond Examiner, 16th.

It is said that Burnsides recently had all the poor people of Newbern assembled together and gave them shoes. The rascal! we dare say he stole them all back the next day. Eternal infamy betide the Southron who permits Yankee "presents" and wocing to cajole and win him over.

Milton Chronicle.

A Skirmish.—We regret to learn that during a skirmish between our troops and the Yankees, a day or two ago, near Trenton, Jones County, Lieut. Col. Robinson, of Col. Spruill's Cavalry, was killed. Lieut. Col. Robinson is spoken of as a good officer.

We have heard nothing direct from it, but it is rumored that our forces had the enemy in good position to bag, when a portion of Ransom's Cavalry coming up to their assistance, whom they mistook for the enemy's Cavalry, caused a stampede with a portion of our men. We are unprepared to give credence to a rumor of that kind. A small portion of our force, it is said, stood their ground and fought well.—*Ral. Standard, 16th.*

A letter from Goldsborough to a gentleman in this place, April 15th, says,

"We hear to-day of a skirmish near Trenton, in which we lost eight men prisoners, and Lieut. Col. Robinson wounded and taken prisoner."

We regret to learn that on Friday or Saturday last the Yankees succeeded in capturing Mr. Drew, a member of Captain Hill's Company of Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen. The Yankee scouts have been seen in Onslow County, but how far over the line we have not heard.

Wilmington Journal.

From Newbern.—A Kinston correspondent of the Petersburg Express, April 12th, writes as follows:—

"Nothing can be learned of the enemy, except that Burnside is in strong force at Newbern, fortifying the place, and threatens Fort Macon. From two young gentlemen who left Newbern on Wednesday, we learn that our prisoners had been carried North—sailed on Thursday. Col. Avery had been quite unwell, and chafed much under confinement. He had been allowed to go on shore from 8 to 5 o'clock each day. The others were denied this privilege. Lt. Wheeler, of Latham's artillery, also unwell, suffering much from a wound received after being taken prisoner."

Reorganized for the War.—We learn that on the 12th instant, the 28th Regiment, N. C. T., now stationed at Kinston, re-organized for the war by re-electing Col. Lane and Lieutenant Col. Lowe, and electing Captain S. D. Lowe, Major.

Wilmington Journal.

The Ladies of the Confederacy.—Both Houses of Congress have unanimously adopted the following resolution of compliment and thanks to the ladies of our Confederacy. Never was praise more justly bestowed. Never had any people such a support and stimulus to their gallantry, as have been supplied to the Confederate soldiers by the ladies of our land! "Many daughters have done virtuously;" but the daughters of the Confederacy excel them all! May they always have brave men for their defenders:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Congress of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the patriotic women of the Confederacy, for the energy, zeal and untiring devotion which they have manifested in furnishing voluntary contributions to our soldiers in the field, and in the various military hospitals throughout the country.

Reports of Battles.—Why the reporting of a battle by telegraph, by letter, or by word of mouth, should deprive a man of every particle of common sense, or every spark of principle, we know not. But the fact is so. A battle is no sooner begun, than we are notified by a "reliable" dispatch that the "whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured." This we heard in regard to Donelson, Elkhorn, Shiloh, and nearly every other battle which has been fought. It has been claimed that the people of the North are liars, and that we of the South are truthful. This is a delusion. We are fast learning to tell as many lies, as big lies, as foolish and self-evident lies as the Yankees. Everybody knows that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured" means that the Confederates will be defeated the next day. But why choose a preposterous falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say "the advantage is so far on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up?" Or, when the stories of passengers by the cars are given, not sift them, rejecting rigidly all that savors of the least doubt, and reporting only what is well authenticated? Why raise false hopes and false joy in the people?

Another piece of stupidity on the part of our newspaper and telegraphic men is the inordinate puffing of this or that General. Endless ridicule has been heaped upon Mr. Davis by comparing him to Washington; and we have been pained to see Mr. Breckinridge victimized by dispatches from the battle field of Shiloh. Hindman had his leg shot off, but that is a small matter when we consider that Breckinridge "won immortal honors" by having every rag of "his clothes shot away," his "horse riddled," and even "his hat swept down,"—notwithstanding which, (the frightful deprivation of his hat,) he fought undismayed. We mean no disrespect to Mr. Breckinridge; quite the contrary. We are only angry that his friends should permit the reporters to make him cut a jackassical figure in history.

Unless we can go back to the old habit of telling the truth and using moderate language, quit "shaking Savannah with an earth-quake" from a fort that surrendered after four men were wounded, and cease to imitate the bombastical and mendacious lingo of the Yankees, the Mexicans and the Chinese, we had better shut up the telegraphic offices and suppress the newspapers. Let us show to the world that we are Southerners—lovers of the truth, and of plain, honest speech, or else let us go back to the Yankees we so much resemble. The country is sick of the ineffable nonsense of the knaves and fools who pretend to report our battles.—*Richmond Whig.*

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday night last, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, aged about 75 years.

Near St. Paul's, Robeson County, N. C., on the 12th of March, 1862, Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Hugh McEachern, in the 73d year of her age.

In Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., on the 27th of March, in the 45th year of her age, after a long and most painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and submission, Mrs. SARAH L., wife of Gen. Wm. F. Jones, and youngest daughter of the late Gen. Edmund Jones.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 16.

Beef Cattle 12½ to 18; Beeswax 20; Bacon 28 to 30, hams 30 to 32; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 30 to 32; Corn $1 to 1 05; Super Flour $11 75 to 12 25, Family $12 50 to 12 75; Lard 22½ to 25; Nails $16; Osnaburgs 25 to 30; Peas 1 05 to 1 10; Pork 18 to 20; Irish Potatoes 2 50, Sweet 90 to $1; Sugar 18 to 23; Sound Salt $6 to $6 50; Sheetings, by the bale, 27 to 28; Yarn 45; Tallow 18 to 20.

At Charlotte, 50 bales cotton sold at 6 to 7½; Flour 4 50 to $5 per sack; Corn 90 to 95; Peas 95 to $1; Oats 60; Whiskey 1 50; Sugar 16 to 25; Molasses 1 15 to 1 20.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND DISASTER.

Col. B. S. Gaither, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Investigating Committee, of the House of Representatives, submitted the following report. He also submitted a very voluminous mass of testimony, covering 534 manuscript pages:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to inquire and report the causes and circumstances of the capitulation of Roanoke Island, have had the same under consideration, and have given all the facts and circumstances connected with the defences of the said Island and its adjacent waters, and of the capitulation on the 8th of February, a most elaborate investigation.

The Committee find, that on the 21st day of August, 1861, Brig. Gen. Gatlin was ordered to the command of the Department of North Carolina and the coast defences of that State. On the 29th of September Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned to duty in North Carolina, and charged with the defences of that portion of said State lying between Albemarle Sound and the Neuse River and Pamlico Sound, including those waters, and was directed to report to Brig. Gen. Gatlin.

On the 16th of November, Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch was directed to relieve Brig. Gen. Hill in command of his district in North Carolina.

On the 21st of December, that part of North Carolina east of the Chowan river, together with the counties of Washington and Tyrell, was, at the request of the proper authorities of North Carolina, separated from the remainder, and constituted into a military district, under Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, and attached to the Command of Maj. Gen. Huger, commanding the department of Norfolk. At the time, therefore, of the surrender of Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, it was within the military district of Brig. Gen. Wise, and attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Huger.

The military defences of Roanoke Island and its adjacent waters on the said 8th of February, 1862, consisted of Fort Bartow, the most southern of the defences on the west side of the island, a sand fort well covered with turf, having six long 32-pound guns in embrasure and three 32-pounders *en barbette*.

The next is Fort Blanchard on the same side of the island, about 2½ miles from Fort Bartow, a semi-circular sand fort, turfed, and mounting four 32-pounders *en barbette*.

Next on the same side, and about 1200 yards from Fort Blanchard, is Fort Huger. This is a turfed sand fort, running along the line of the beach and closed in the rear by a low breast work, with a barquette for infantry. It contained eight 32-pound guns in embrasure, two rifled 32-pounders *en barbette* and two small 32-pounders *en barbette* on the right.

About three miles below Fort Bartow, on the east side of the island, was a battery of two 32-pound guns, *en barbette*, at a point known as Midgett's Hammock.

In the centre of the island, about two miles from Fort Bartow, and a mile from Midgett's Hammock, was a redoubt or breastwork thrown across the road, about 70 or 80 feet long, with embrasures for three guns, on the right of which was a swamp, on the left a marsh, the redoubt reaching nearly between them, and facing to the south.

On the Tyrrell side, on the main land, nearly opposite to Fort Huger, was Fort Forrest, mounting seven 32-pounders.

In addition to these defences on the shore and on the Island, there was a barrier of piles, extending from the east side of Fulker Shoals towards the Island. Its object was to compel vessels passing on the west of the island to approach within reach of the shore batteries, but up to the 8th of February there was a span of 1,700 yards open opposite Fort Bartow. Some vessels had been sunk and piles driven on the west side of Fulker Shoals, to obstruct the canal between that shoal and the main land, which comprise all the defences, either upon the land, or in the waters adjacent.

The entire military force stationed upon the Island prior to, and at the time of the late engagement, consisted of the 8th Regiment North Carolina State troops, under the command of Col. H. M. Shaw; the 31st Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan; and three companies of the 17th Regiment North Carolina Troops, under the command of Major G. H. Hill. After manning the several Forts, on the 7th of February, there were but 1,024 men left, and 200 of them were upon the sick list. On the morning of the 7th of February, Brig. Gen. Wise sent from Nags Head, under command of Lieut. Col. Anderson, a reinforcement numbering some 450 men. This does not include the commands of Lieut. Col. Green and Major Fry, both of whom reached the scene of action after the battle was closed. The Committee do not think there was any intentional delay in the landing of the commands of Col. Green and Maj. Fry. The former, Col. Green, exhibited great anxiety to get into the fight, when he did land, and acted with great gallantry in the skirmish he did have with the enemy in the vicinity of the camps. The whole under the command of Brig. Gen. Wise, who, upon the 7th and 8th of February, was at Nags Head, four miles distant from the Island, confined to a sick bed and entirely disabled from participating in the action in person. The immediate command, therefore, devolved upon Col. H. M. Shaw, the senior officer present.

On the 6th of February, it was discovered that the enemy's fleet was in Pamlico Sound South of Roanoke Island, and apparently intending to attack the forces upon the Island. Col. Shaw immediately communicated the fact to Brig. Gen. Wise, and issued orders for the disposition of his troops, preparatory to an engagement. The points at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to land troops, were Ashby's and Pugh's landings. Ashby's is situated on the West side of the Island, about two miles South of Fort Bartow, and Pugh's on the same side, about two miles South of Ashby's. On the night of the 6th, or early on the morning of the 7th, a detachment with one piece of artillery was sent to Pugh's landing, and one with two pieces of artillery was sent to Ashby's and the remainder of the forces were stationed in the immediate vicinity of Ashby's. On the morning of the 7th the enemy's fleet passed by both of the landings and proceeded towards Fort Bartow, and the detachment of infantry, stationed at Pugh's immediately fell back to the vicinity of Ashby's landing, and joined the detachments there, all under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan.

In the sound between Roanoke Island and the main land, upon the Tyrrell side, Commodore Lynch, with his squadron of seven vessels, had taken position, and at 11 o'clock the enemy's fleet, consisting of about 30 gunboats and schooners, advanced in ten divisions, the rear one having the schooners and transports in tow. The advance and attacking division, again sub-divided, one assailing the squadron and the other firing upon the Fort, with *nine-inch, ten-inch, and eleven-inch* shell, spherical case, a few round shot and every variety of rifled projectiles. The Fort replied with but four guns, (which were all that could be brought to bear,) and after striking the foremost vessel several times, the fleet fell back, so as to mask one of the guns of the Fort, leaving but three to reply to the fire of the whole fleet. The bombardment was continued throughout the day and the enemy retired at dark. The squadron under command of Com. Lynch sustained their position most gallantly, and only retired after exhausting all their ammunition, and having lost the steamer Curlew and the Forrest disabled. Fort Bartow sustained considerable damage from the fire of the day, but the injuries were partially repaired by the next morning, and the Fort put in a state of defence.

About 3½ o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the enemy sent off from their transports about 25 men in a launch apparently to take soundings, who were fired upon, and retreated. Whereupon two large steamers having in tow each 30 boats filled with troops, approached the Island under the protection of their gunboats, at a point North of Ashby's landing, known as Haymons', and did effect a landing. The point selected was out of the reach of the field pieces at Ashby's and defended by a swamp from the advance of our infantry, and protected by the shot and shell thrown from their gunboats. Our whole force thereupon withdrew from Ashby's and took position at the redoubt or breastwork, and placed in battery, the three field-pieces, with the necessary artillerymen, under the respective commands of Capt. Schermerhorn, Lts. Kinney and Selden. Two companies of the 8th and two of the 31st were placed at the redoubt to support the artillery—three companies of the Wise Legion deployed to the right and left as skirmishers—the remainder of the infantry in position 300 yards in the rear of the redoubt as a reserve.

The enemy landed some 15,000 men, with artillery, and at 7 o'clock A. M. of the 8th opened fire upon the redoubt, which was replied to immediately with great spirit, and the action soon became general, and was continued without interruption for more than five hours, when the enemy succeeded in deploying a large force on either side of our line, flanking each wing. The order order was then given by Col. Shaw, to spike the guns in the battery, and to retreat to the northern end of the Island. The guns were spiked and the whole force fell back to the camps. During the engagement at the redoubt, the enemy's fleet attempted to advance up Croatan Sound, which brought on a desultory engagement between Fort Bartow and the fleet, which continued up to half after 12 o'clock, when the commanding officer was informed that the land defences had been forced, and the position of the Fort turned; he thereupon ordered the guns to be disabled, and the ammunition destroyed, which was done, and the Fort abandoned. The same thing was done at Forts Blanchard and Huger, and the forces from all the forts were marched in good order to the camp. The enemy took possession of the redoubts and forts immediately, and proceeded in pursuit, with great caution, towards the Northern end of the Island, in force, deploying so as to surround our forces at the camps. Col. Shaw arrived with his whole force at his camps, in time to have saved his whole command, if transports had been furnished: but none were there, and, finding himself surrounded by a greatly superior force upon the open Island, with no field works to protect him, and having lost his only three field pieces at the redoubt, had either to make an idle display of courage, in fighting the foe at such immense disadvantage to the sacrifice of his command, or to capitulate and surrender as prisoners of war. He wisely determined upon the latter alternative.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded and missing is as follows: Killed 23, wounded 58, missing 62. The loss of the 46th and 59th Virginia volunteers is, killed 6, wounded 28, missing 19. That of the 8th and 31st and 2d North Carolina troops is 16 killed, 30 wounded, 43 missing. Of the engineer department, Lieut. Selden killed—who had patriotically volunteered his services in the line, was assigned to the command of the six-pounder which he handled with so much skill as to produce immense havoc in the enemy's ranks, and to elicit the unbounded admiration of all who witnessed it. Unhappily, however, that gallant officer received a rifle ball in the head, and he fell without a groan. The loss of the enemy was in killed and wounded at least 900 men, and the probability is a much larger number.

The foregoing is a brief and concise view of the defences of Roanoke Island and of the adjacent waters, the number of our troops engaged in its defence on the 7th and 8th of February, and the circumstances of the capitulation thereof on the 8th of February. The Committee are satisfied that Col. Shaw held possession of that post as long as he could have done without a useless sacrifice of human life. That on the 7th and 8th the officers and men in Fort Bartow displayed great coolness, courage and persevering efforts to sustain their position and drive back the enemy's fleet.

In the battle of the 8th of February, at the redoubt, the officers and men exhibited a cool and deliberate courage, worthy of veterans in the service, and sustained their position, under an uninterrupted and deadly fire, for more than five hours, repulsing the enemy in three separate and distinct charges, and only withdrew from the deadly conflict after exhausting their ammunition for their artillery, and being surrounded and flanked by more than ten times their number. Instead of the result being "deeply humiliating," it was one of the most brilliant and gallant actions of the war; and in the language of their absent Commanding General, "both officers and men fought firmly, coolly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow." The committee are satisfied that the whole command did their duty, and they do not feel at liberty to designate any particular acts of companies or of individuals. But in simple justice to Col. Shaw, upon whom devolved the command, by reason of the extreme illness of his superior, Gen. Wise, and who has been censured for the result, the Committee take pleasure in stating that there is no foundation for any just reflection upon him. He, upon the 7th of February, after disposing of his infantry force, and finding that the enemy did not intend landing, repaired immediately in person to Fort Bartow, where the bombardment was progressing, and made his way into the Fort amidst the most imminent danger from shot and shell, and there remained, encouraging the men and assisting as far as he was able, until he discovered the enemy intended to effect a landing below, when he left the Fort under the same dangerous circumstances of the morning, to take command of the infantry in person; and upon the 8th, at the redoubt, he commanded in person, sharing the dangers of his men for more than five hours with a firmness, coolness and bravery worthy of the position he occupied.

Immediately upon the Secession of the State of North Carolina from the Government of the U. S., and the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the authorities of that State commenced the construction of fortifications at Hatteras and Oregon inlets, and other points upon her coast which were not completed, when the State transferred her forts, arsenals, army, navy and coast defences to the Confederate Government. Shortly thereafter the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and they were taken, and the fortification at Oregon inlet was abandoned, and the armament, stores and ammunition were removed to Roanoke Island. The enemy immediately appeared in force in Pamlico Sound, the waters of which are connected with Albemarle and Currituck Sounds by means of the two smaller Sounds of Croaton and Roanoke. The Island of Roanoke being situated between these two latter sounds, commanding the channels of each, became, upon the fall of Hatteras and the abandonment of Oregon inlet, only second in importance to Fortress Monroe. That Island then became the key which unlocked all North-eastern North Carolina to the enemy, and exposed Portsmouth and Norfolk, to a rear approach, of the most imminent danger. In the language of Brig. Gen. Wise, "that such is the importance and value, in a military point of view, of Roanoke Island, that it ought to have been defended by all the means in the power of the Government. It was the key to all the rear defences of Norfolk. It unlocked two sounds, Albemarle and Currituck; eight rivers—the Northwest, Pasquotank, the Perquimens, the Little, the Chowan, the Roanoke and the Alligator; four canals—the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the Dismal Swamp, the North-west canal and the Suffolk; two railroads—the Petersburg and Norfolk and the Seaboard and Roanoke. It guarded more than four-fifths of all Norfolk's supplies of corn, pork and forage, and it cut the command of Gen. Huger off from all of its most efficient transportation. It endangers the subsistence of his whole army, threatens the Navy Yard at Gosport, and to cut off Norfolk from Richmond, and both from railroad communication with the South. It lodges the enemy in a safe harbor from the storms of Hatteras, gives them a rendezvous and large, rich range of supplies, and the command of the seaboard from Oregon Inlet to Cape Henry. It should have been defended at the expense of 20,000 men and of many millions of dollars."

The Committee are of the opinion, that the Island of Roanoke was a military post of great importance, that it might have been placed in a state of defence against any reasonable force, with the expenditure of money and labor, supposed to be within the means of the Government; that the same was not done, and the defences constructed were wholly inadequate for its protection from an attack either by land or water; and the Committee have no difficulty in assigning as the cause of our disaster and defeat, on the 8th of February, the want of the necessary defences upon the Island, the adjacent waters, and upon the mainland upon the Tyrrell side; the want of the necessary field artillery, armament and ammunition, and the great and unpardonable deficiency of men, together with the entire want of transportation, by which the whole command might have been conveyed from the Island after the defeat at the battery. But the Committee have had much difficulty in locating the responsibility for the neglect of this exceedingly important point, owing to the fact that the command of that Island has been transferred so frequently from one military commander to another, between the time that the Confederate Government became responsible for the coast defences of North Carolina and the attack upon that Island upon the 7th of Feb'y 1862. That Island, upon the fall of Hatteras, was taken possession of by Col. Wright under instruction from Gen. Huger, and the principal defences constructed under the authority and direction of Gen. Huger, who assumed jurisdiction over the Island, although it was within the military command of Gen. Gatlin. Afterwards Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned for a short time to the immediate command of that post, who immediately entered upon his duty, made an examination of the defences in person, and was making active preparation for putting the Island in a state of defence, when he was suddenly superseded, and Brig. Gen. Branch given the command. It does not appear in evidence that Gen. Branch ever visited the Island, or made any move towards its defence. He, however, was superseded by Brig. Gen. Wise, about the 1st of Jan'y 1862, who immediately proceeded to the Island in person, about the 6th of Jan'y, spent several days in a reconnoissance of the island and its defences, and in examining the adjacent waters, with a view of constructing obstructions in Croatan Sound to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet; and from that moment up to the 7th of Feb'y, the Committee are satisfied, that Gen. Wise has devoted his whole time in a zealous, energetic and indefatigable effort to place that Island in a state of defence, and has done all and every thing in his power, with the means he had at his command, to effect this important object. At Norfolk, upon the 2d of Jan'y, on his way to Roanoke Island, he met an express from Col. Shaw, (then in the immediate and temporary command of the Island) to Gen. Huger, informing him of the defenceless state of the Island, and urging the necessity of strengthening Fort Bartow, by mounting other guns, obstructing Croatan Sound, and making requisitions for ammunition, pile driver, and other things necessary. Gen. Wise endorsed and approved of the requisition, and seconded the demands of Col. Shaw.

Gen. Wise arrived at Roanoke Island upon the 6th, and assumed command at that point upon the 7th of Feb. 1862. After making a reconnoissance of the Island and its defences, Gen. Wise, on the 13th January, informed Gen. Huger, "that Roanoke Island was in a defenceless condition and in presence of a very formidable enemy's force. The Burnside expedition is reported to have sailed. Independent of that, the force now at Hatteras inlet can pass or take Roanoke Island, and pardon me for saying, that I respectfully differ from the opinion you expressed in your orders of to-day, that to prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing the marshes at the south end, will also prevent any landing. Batteries at the marshes are vitally essential to prevent the gunboats from passing into Croatan Sound; they will not prevent the landing on the south and east end of the Island. At least 3,000 infantry are needed on the Island and a considerable force, say 1,500 men, are needed on the beach, and if the enemy pass Roanoke, 5,000 at least are necessary to fight them on the tongues of land on the north side of Albemarle Sound. We need on the beach and on the Island at least 8 field pieces and the carriages and caissons necessary. We require 32 horses for the artillery. We need at least 6 heavy pieces at the south end marshes and 2 at least at Fleetswood point." On the same day Gen. Wise addressed the Secretary of War, in which he says, that "it is very important that my Legion should be forwarded as speedily as possible. The defences of Roanoke Island, which is the key of all the rear defences of Norfolk, and its canals and railroads, is committed to my charge, and I have just returned from a reconnoissance of that point. It is now utterly defenceless. No preparations have been made there at all adequate. Gen. Huger has given me a large authority to do whatsoever is necessary, and has advised what he deems proper in my command; but we have very limited means and not half time enough to prepare to meet an enemy, who is now almost in immediate presence, in very formidable force. Twice the number of my Legion is necessary, and I beg that the place of my 3d regiment may speedily be filled or that it may be restored." On the 15th January, 1862, Gen. Wise writes to the Secretary of War: "I am sure you will not adjudge me importunate, when I inform you that I returned from Roanoke Island to Norfolk last Saturday. I hasten back after a short reconnoissance to apprise *Headquarters* and the Department, *that there are no defences there*, no adequate preparation whatever to meet the enemy, and to forward all the means in my reach as speedily as possible, to make the key of all the rear of Norfolk, with its canals and railroads, safe. Inside of Hatteras Inlet I found 24 vessels of light draft, eight of which at least are steamers, said to carry four guns each. They are, at farthest, but 30 miles from Roanoke Island, and can reach there any four hours or less, to attack five small gunboats under Captain Lynch and four small land batteries, wholly inefficient. Any boat drawing seven feet of water, or less, can pass the Croatan Sound as far off as 1½ miles from any battery, and the enemy's guns can silence our batteries there in a very short time. Neither battery is casemated, and our men now there are untrained to heavy pieces mounted on navy carriages. The moment the enemy passes Croatan Channel, the North landing river, Pasquotank, Chowan, Roanoke, Alligator, and Scuppernong rivers, and the Dismal Swamp and Albemarle and Chesapeake canals will be blockaded effectually, and Norfolk and Portsmouth will be cut off from supplies of corn, pork and forage. The force at Hatteras is independent of the Burnside expedition. No matter where the latter is, the former is amply sufficient to capture or pass Roanoke Island in any 12 hours. Let me say, then, sir, that if we are to wait for powder from Richmond, until we are attacked at that Island, that attack will be a capture, and our defeat will precede our supply of ammunition. The case is too urgent for me to delay speaking this out plainly at once;" and in another part of the same letter, he says: "We want ammunition and men. In a word, almost every preparation has to be made. Delay is defeat now at Roanoke Island; and with present means, Capt. Lynch and I combined cannot guarantee successful defence for a day. I beg, sir, that you will urge this upon the Navy Department and believe that I am not superserviceable in this urgency."

Gen. Wise, finding that his written appeals for aid in the defences of the Island to Headquarters at Norfolk and to the Department at Richmond were neglected, and treated with indifference, repaired in person to Richmond and called upon the Secretary of War, and urged in the most importunate manner, the absolute necessity of strengthening the defences upon that Island, with additional men, armament and ammunition. The Secretary of War replied verbally to his appeals for reinforcements, that he had not the men to spare for his command. Gen. Wise urged upon the Secretary that Gen. Huger had about 15,000 men in front of Norfolk lying idle in camp for eight months, and that a considerable portion of them could be spared for the defence of the rear of Norfolk, and especially, as his (Gen. Wise's) district supplied Norfolk and his army with nearly or quite all of his corn, pork and forage, that reinforcements at Roanoke Island were as absolutely necessary to the defence at Norfolk as forces in its front, and that particular or special posts should not be allowed to monopolize nearly all the men, powder and supplies." In reply to all his urgent appeals for the means of defence, General Wise on the 22d January, received the following military order No. 17:

"Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, Provisional Army, will immediately proceed to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and assume command of the Confederate States troops at that place.

By command of the Sec'y of War,
JOHN WITHERS, Ass't. Adj't. General."

It is apparent to the committee, from the correspondence on file of Gen. Wise with the Secretary of War, Gen. Huger, his superior officer, the Governor of North Carolina, and other persons, that he was fully alive to the importance of Roanoke Island and has devoted his whole time and energies and means to the defences of that position; and that he is no way responsible for the unfortunate disaster which befel our forces upon that Island on the 7th and 8th of February. But the committee cannot say the same in reference to the efforts of the Secretary of War and the Commanding Officer at Norfolk, Gen. Huger. It is apparent, that the Island of Roanoke was important for the defence of Norfolk, and that Gen. Huger had under his command at that point upwards of 15,000 men, a large supply of armament and ammunition, and could have thrown in a few hours a large reinforcement upon Roanoke Island, and that himself and the Secretary of War had timely notice of the entire inadequacy of the defences, the want of men and munitions of war, and the threatening attitude of the enemy. But Gen. Huger and the Secretary of War paid no practical attention to those urgent appeals of Gen. Wise, sent forward none of his important requisitions, and permitted Gen. Wise and his inconsiderable force to remain to meet at least fifteen thousand men well armed and equipped. If the Secretary of War and the Commanding General at Norfolk had not the means to reinforce Gen. Wise, why was he not ordered to abandon his position, and save his command? but upon the contrary, he was required to remain, and sacrifice his command, with no means in his insulated position, to make his escape in case of defeat. The Committee, from the testimony, are therefore constrained to report, that, whatever of blame and responsibility is justly attributable to any one for the defeat of our troops at Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, should attach to Major General B. Huger and the late Secretary of War, I. P. Benjamin.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. S. GAITHER, Ch'm'n.

Fight on Laurel.—From various sources we learn that a few companies of Confederate troops were sent from Knoxville the other day to "scour out" Laurel—a somewhat notorious locality in Madison County, N. C., about thirty-five miles North of this town. Laurel is a settlement in the "big mountains," heading close up to the Tennessee line, and for months past has been general headquarters and hiding place for renegades and tories from Tennessee, where they were cordially received and fed by their sympathisers and abettors living in that region. The Confederate troops, as we are informed upon undoubted authority, encountered a body of these tories at Clark's Mills, where a fight ensued, and several of the tories were killed. We shall probably get the particulars of the affair in a day or two.

It is a little singular that our State authorities have never felt called upon to "roust" this den of marauders out of North Carolina. For months past they have been committing outrages upon the citizens of our own State as well as those of Tennessee, and have until now escaped with impunity. We have repeatedly called attention to their outrages, and yet no effort has been made by our State to check them. It is well the authorities everywhere are not as hard to move as our own.

Asheville (N. C.) News.

The Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop is unusually promising in this county at the present time, and if no untoward disaster happens to injure it between this time and harvest, the yield will be very large. The great fear is that sufficient labor cannot be obtained, in consequence of the large number that have gone to the war, since the wheat was planted, to harvest the crop. Some farmers are offering in advance $2 a day each for hands at the proper time.

Owing to the lateness of the Spring and wet weather, any corn has not yet been planted in this section.—*Iredell Express.*

The Northern papers are regaling their readers with a story that Vice President Stephens has resigned his office, and is now urging the reconstruction of the Union.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NASHVILLE.

MEMPHIS, April 1st, 1862.

EDS. AVALANCHE:—On Saturday, 15th, I made my way out of Nashville, hoping to take my place quietly among a people more congenial than those could be who sought the destruction of everything held dear by a Southron. Many citizens of Nashville who, in the midst of bayonets, are ever true to the South—begged me, upon leaving, to give to the public an account of what befel me there.

On Saturday, the 8th ult., while about to pass into Nashville, on the Franklin pike, I was halted by the guards, about 1½ miles from the city, and after answering a few questions asked by the lieutenant, (with a view I suppose of identifying me,) I was told that I was expected to report to the Provost Marshal, or to Gen. McCook. Choice of these was given me, and I chose Gen. McCook. I was then placed under guard and taken to the headquarters of that general. Nothing had been said to me of the cause of my arrest, but having, on the day previous said something not thought to be "respectful" by the guards stationed at that post, and having used in the public service of the church, the prayer for the President of the Confederate States, I expected that one or both of these would be found to be the ground of my offending. After waiting an hour or more, I was permitted to see Gen. McCook, and from him I learned that I had conjectured rightly.

After introducing the subject of complaint, he proceeded in the following elegant style: "Those guards are mine—are my representatives, and the permit with which you were to pass them emanated from me, as an officer of the United States. If your people suffer inconvenience you have no one to blame but yourself. We have come here to enforce the laws—the laws of your land. We are not abolitionists as your vile sheets have represented us to be. On the slavery question Wm. L. Yancey is a baby to me. If I had an abolitionist in my army—and I have twenty thousand men—I would cut his ears off. No, sir, I am here on a legitimate errand and will not be trifled with. We intend to crush out the rebellion and restore the laws—cost what it may. The mind of the Northern people is made up to that. If we cannot accomplish this in one way we will in another—If we cannot subdue you, we will kill you—we will make it a war of extermination. We are the masters here now, and it is time you understood it. I am commander of this division, and have around me twenty thousand men ready to do my bidding. I am king here; I am your king—*you are my slave, sir.* And now, sir, there is another matter between us. You clergymen choose to take part in this rebellion, even in your prayers—supposing, I guess, that your cloth will protect you—but in this you are mistaken. I have plenty of guard houses and jails, and it may shortly become necessary I should circumscribe your limits. I have reports from your church of last Sunday. I was prepared to hear it, and now once for all, I give you to understand, that clergymen of the Episcopal church will be required to use their prayer books just as they are printed. You shall pray for the President of the United States, or be hung. That ought to have been the policy before. You rebels ought all to be hung, and but for Gen. Buell, I should long ago have been using hemp. It will come to that, and you had better take warning in time. We are handling you with gloves. That is only an experiment. If it doesn't succeed better than it seems to be doing, we will try something else. We will try the virtue of ropes, which, in my opinion, should have been done from the first."

Whatever be his disposition in this matter, Gen. McCook has not the necessary power without order from Gen. Buell, and that officer is regarded by those who have met him in Nashville as a humane, refined, modest gentleman. But McCook is second in command, and the fortunes of war may any day throw upon him or men like him (of whom there are several,) the chief command, and Southern people may well be on their guard.

After this interview with Gen. McCook, an incident occurred at the office of the Provost Marshal which I give, as it may serve to illustrate the sincerity of pro-slavery sentiments, which the General claimed for himself and army. Wishing to obtain a pass for one of my little Sunday school pupils to go out of the city, I went hurriedly to the Marshal's office where I found a large number of citizens on a similar errand, waiting their turn for admission. I had succeeded in getting next the door, and stood against the sentinel's gun, ready to enter when it should be raised. There presently appeared on the outskirts of the crowd, a black, ugly negro woman. The sentinel saw her advancing and cried out, "Stand back, gentlemen, and let that woman in." He made us give way, while the woman went in, and I saw a pass given her even before those already in were served.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
GEO. C. HARRIS,
Rector Church of the Holy Trinity, Nashville.

Interesting from Nashville—Great Dejection in the Yankee Army and Great Losses by Disease and Desertion, Etc.—The New Orleans Picayune has some interesting news from a gentleman direct from Nashville:

The accounts put down Buell's force at a smaller figure than most estimates. The popular ones have been made out from the number of regiments, and on the supposition that all were full. This is not true. None of the regiments number more than 500 men. This our informant assertes from his own personal knowledge, having counted them himself. The whole number of troops brought by Buell from Nashville was 40,000. The other 10,000 were left to garrison Nashville and Murfreesboro'.

The people of Nashville, those of them who remained in the city, are represented as uncompromising and defiant. All who could get away, however, had left. The women, especially, turned the Federals the cold shoulder. The reports of the re-opening of business are untrue. Goods were brought on from the Western cities, but most of them had been shipped back.

General Buell told my informant that his losses of men, since he arrived at Nashville, had amounted to 4,000, from diseases, desertion and exposure on the outposts. Desertions the last three weeks had become more numerous. This was in consequence of Lincoln's abolition message. The deserters said they came to Tennessee to fight for the Union and not for the nigger. Now that the war was thus degenerating into one for openly avowed emancipation and plunder, they were going home. A great many of them were also frightened about being taken so far south at this season of the year. The invading army had already suffered very severely from the use of the lime water of the Nashville region.

The Federal gunboats had left that city. Gen. Buell had also left to join his army, which is marching in this direction. Gen. Dupont was left in command, and the reins were daily being drawn tighter. There was an immense number of sick in the hospitals, estimated at seven thousand. The cause of the sickness was believed to be the use of the lime-stone water of the country.

Only One.—All the church bells in Fredericksburg were tendered to the government, but the War Department accepted only one—that of the Presbyterian Church.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE PENINSULA.

PETERSBURG, April 18.—Intelligence reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning that an engagement of some severity had taken place on the Peninsula, Wednesday afternoon, in which 10,000 men were engaged, 5,000 on each side. The fight is said to have been spirited and continued from 3 until 7 o'clock, p. m., when night closed upon the conflict. The fifteenth N. Carolina Regiment was engaged, and the gallant young Colonel of that regiment, Robert M. McKinney, was killed while bravely leading his men into the fray.

The fight occured at Lee's Mill, and was commenced by the invaders, who attempted to drive our forces from that position. They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, as it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to a considerable extent for our troops.

Col. McKinney, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where his parents still reside. He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death. Col. McKinney was only 25 years of age, and was probably the youngest Colonel in the Confederate service, if we except Col. Olmstead, of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

The enemy must have intended a general forward movement, as they opened a furious bombardment all along our lines, but were "splendidly repulsed," to use the language of the telegraph. They next waded a creek, and essayed to force Gen Cobb's position, between Lee's and Wynne's Mills, and succeeded in gaining a momentary advantage, but were again quickly driven back with heavy loss. Our casualties were not large and there is every reason for gratification at the result.

We saw gentlemen last evening who had conversed with some two or three officers attached to the Fifteenth N. C. Regiment, and who were in the fight on Wednesday.

It is stated by one, that the 15th North Carolina had been in line of battle for three or four hours during the day, momentarily expecting an attack, but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms, and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast, a couple of Yankee companies waded Warwick river, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and thus eluding our pickets, came suddenly upon the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies, except eight, who were taken prisoners. It is stated that it was during this charge Col. McKinney was killed, the bullet striking him at the top of the forehead, and passing through his head. He died instantly.

Another statement represents that the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and the Colonel discovering that one wing of his regiment appeared to falter, rushed in that direction, with his cap off, and waved to his men to follow him. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy's sharp-shooters, and he fell mortally wounded.

The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, and the fighting then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgia and the Second Louisiana being actively engaged.

Gen. Howell Cobb commanded, and it is stated that the troops under his command were handled with consummate skill.

One report says that the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hill beyond were literally covered with the dead and wounded. We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, etc., but we could not hear what they were.

It is stated that Gen. Cobb's Adjutant received a severe wound in the leg, and that some twenty or more of the Fifteenth N. Carolina were killed, but we have been unable to ascertain their names.

We understand that the Fifteenth North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some half-hour or more, before the Louisiana and Georgia regiments came to their aid. They had been in the rifle pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner, but a half-hour before the enemy made his appearance. When attacked, they fought with great gallantry, and suffered considerably, as the following list of casualties will show: 11 killed, 34 wounded and 31 missing. Of the wounded, two had died yesterday, before our informant left, and some twenty others, is is thought, will die. We were unable to learn the names of any of the killed, wounded or missing.

Petersburg Express.

RICHMOND, April 18.—Dispatches received last night at the War Department from General Magruder make no mention of any renewal of the fight yesterday. He refers in terms of high commendation to the behaviour of our troops in the affair of Wednesday.

The Remains of Col. McKinney.—The remains of this gallant young officer, the Colonel of the 15th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, were brought to this city yesterday on the City Point train, in charge of a detachment of his late regiment. The despatch acquainting his friends here of his death, stated that "he fell while gallantly leading his men in a charge." No more honorable tribute could be paid to a noble commander than this. Col. McKinney was a native of Lynchburg, where he now leaves an aged and afflicted father, sisters and brothers, to mourn his early death. He was a man of brilliant literary acquirements, and a military genius of the best school. At the time he was called to command his late regiment, he occupied a professor's chair in the Charlotte Military Institute, in which capacity he rendered most valuable services. He had flattering offers made him from other States, to accept of honorable and remunerative positions, but he was unwilling to leave the Old North State, which had first received him. His men were affectionately attached to him, in fact they could not do otherwise than love him, for he shared their hardships and exposures, and associated freely and affectionately with them. Col. McK. was about twenty-five years age, and was as brave and fearless as it is possible for a man to be. His remains are to be sent to Lynchburg.

Military honors were shewn to the deceased by several of the companies encamped in town, who were in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the train. The body subsequently exposed to view for a short time, and was visited by a good many of our citizens.—*Petersburg Express, 18th.*

Skirmish near Savannah.—AUGUSTA, April 18.—The Savannnah Morning News says that there was a skirmish at Whitemarsh Island on Wednesday last, between some companies of the thirteenth Georgia and a Michigan regiment. The latter were repulsed with a loss of about twenty. The Confederate loss was five killed and missing, and seven wounded.

An accident occurred to a train on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, containing soldiers. Greene, of Tennessee, was killed, and about twenty-six slightly wounded.

A day or two since, at Centreville, a Federal soldier, in the act of committing a rape, was shot dead by the father of the girl.

Fort Macon Attacked.—We learn that on Saturday or Sunday last fighting commenced at Fort Macon. Col. White had sent out a part of his force on the beach to attack the enemy's pickets. The Yankees turned out 300 men against them, killing fifteen of our men. The balance retreated to the Fort and Col. White fired canister at the enemy killing large numbers of them. The enemy has built a battery on the beach within two miles of the Fort and planted mortars and large seige pieces. He has 13 large vessels outside. He has also sent to Newbern for gun-boats to operate in the Sound. They say that as soon as they take the Fort they are going to Swansboro.

Wil. Journal, 18th.

The Second Cavalry Regiment.—We learn that the fight in which the Second Cavalry regiment was engaged, took place on Sunday night at John Gillett's, in the lower part of Jones County. The force on our side was about 200 cavalry under Col. Robinson, that of the enemy was an infantry regiment returning from their raid in Onslow. The Yankees fired from the dwelling house and all the outhouses, and our cavalry were forced to retreat with a loss of five men and fifteen horses killed, and forty double barrelled guns left. The Yankees say they have two prisoners, and that they are officers. Col. Robinson is not known to be killed, but has not been heard of since the battle. The enemy's loss is certainly larger than ours.

Wilmington Journal, 18th.

A Brilliant Dash.—On Friday evening last, Capt. Rains, with 200 cavalry, left Chattanooga, and proceeded across the country directly to Wartrace, in Bedford county, Tenn., on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Capt. Rains aimed to make a dash upon the rear of the federal army, and put them to flight. He was successful in rushing upon them, but unexpectedly found them several thousand strong. The suprise was complete, but his force was only a handful compared with the large number into whose midst he had rushed. It caused a wild scatteration among them. Capt. Rains and his men being well armed with double-barreled guns, took good aim, fired one volley, and then retreated before the enemy had time to recover from their fright. The Captain thinks a large number were killed, from the many that were seen to fall, which appeared to be near 100, from the hasty glance he had time to make. A great number of shots were fired at him and his men as they retired, and he lost four of his men.

Atlanta Confederacy.

General A. S. Johnston.—In consideration of the fact that Gen. A. S. Johnston leaves a large family without resources, the Savannah Republican proposes to have a fund collected from voluntary offerings for their relief as the best monument and memorial to the gallant hero and General.

Should the proposition meet favor and call forth donations, we shall be pleased to aid in the good work.—*Charleston Courier.*

Salt.—One hundred and sixty-eight sacks of Liverpool Salt were sold yesterday by Mr. James H. Taylor, at the store of Messrs. D. R. Williams & Co., on Meeting street, at $25 per sack.

Charleston Courier.

Schooner Destroyed.—The schooner Sir Robert Peel, with a valuable cargo, while approaching the coast off Georgetown, (S. C.,) some days since, was chased by the enemy, and the Captain had to set fire to his vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the Lincolnites.—*Ib.*

Another Company from Wilkes, 130 strong, under the command of Captain M. A. Parks, passed this place eastward last week.

*Ired

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1862.

THE NEWS.—We have nothing material from Corinth to add to the copious details in Thursday's Observer.

A severe engagement on the Peninsula resulted in a repulse of the enemy, but with a loss of a North Carolina Colonel, a Captain, and a number of men. See particulars. In a previous skirmish, the 4th, Col. Daniel's, Regiment, lost 8 men. Two Raleigh companies are in this Regiment. In the 15th are a Harnett and a Chatham company. Names of the killed not yet known.

Estimates are given at Norfolk of a loss of 500 by the enemy in the engagement of Wednesday.

It was reported in Raleigh yesterday that the enemy had been defeated at Fort Macon, with heavy loss.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND DISASTER.—We copy the very interesting Report of Col. Gaither, Chairman of the Congressional committee on this disaster. It contains many striking facts, including a complete exoneration of Gen. Wise, and a fastening of the blame upon Gen Huger and the late Secretary of War, Benjamin, for utterly disregarding repeated notifications of the defence less condition of the Island, manifestly one of the most important points in the Confederacy. Col. Shaw has what we have no doubt is a merited tribute to his conduct on the field; but a fact is not in the report which is well known, viz: that while the officers of his Regiment did not impeach his conduct in that particular, they did regard him as otherwise totally unfit for his position; and they manifested this by presenting him with a written request to resign.

The unqualified testimony borne by both Gen. Wise and the Committee, to the gallantry of all the officers and men engaged in the battle, shows that justice, though slow, is sure. The committee has not singled out "Capt. O. Jennings Wise and the Richmond Blues," as the only men who fought bravely, for it has been ascertained that instead of being all killed, some of them were the first to leave the field. And so that remarkable company of live dead men is not once alluded to; but the North Carolinians were slandered at the time, and of these as well as the others it is said by General Wise, "both officers and men fought firmly, coolly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow." And the committee, upon evidence, endorse this high and probably reluctant praise.

The reader will notice the direct negative given to the assertion of President Davis, that the result was "deeply humiliating." The President did not wait for the facts, but listened to the stories of the Richmond Blues who went away before the battle was over.

LYING UNTO GOD.—The Holy Scriptures record an instance of the divine vengeance against Ananias, because he had "not lied unto men, but unto God." Ananias "fell down, and gave up the ghost."

We may not, in these latter days, look for such direct manifestations of the judgments of God; but surely the sin of Lincoln, in appointing thanksgivings in the Northern churches for the alleged Northern "victory" at Shiloh, is of a piece with that of Ananias. It is "lying unto God"—making His church the instrument of a foul deception upon the people of the North and of Europe. We have faith that the sin will in some way be visited upon the wretch who thus profanes the temple of God.

YANKEE OUTRAGES.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal gives an account of the doings of a small party of yankees in Jones county on the 12th inst. 10 or 15 of them went to the house of Richard Oldfield, in Jones, took him and a neighbor, W. A. Cummings, prisoners, took all Mr. Oldfield's horses and mules, cows and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs and pigs, ransacked his house, knocking every door, trunk and drawer, tearing every thing to pieces, carried off butter, sucked eggs, took the lock off his gun, scattered his powder and carried off his shot, and finally insulted his wife. They then went to the house of Mr. Bynum, and took two horses. On the 13th they went to the plantation of Mrs. David W. Sanders, and it is said carried off all the negroes and provisions.

A subsequent issue of the Journal states that the yankees brought into Onslow county one regiment, one piece of artillery and a baggage wagon; that "in the neighborhood through which they passed, they committed the most unheard of depredations,—carried off all the prominent citizens in irons and ropes, and went so far as to paddle Mr. Henderson, a very respectable man, for having free negroes bound to him. Mr. Pelletier they cowhided, also a Mr. Buck. They took off everything of value they could get hold of; they broke open trunks—took jewelry, blankets, carpets, towels, everything. In fact they ransacked every house they came to; using the most abusive language to all, and the most insulting to the women. They incited the negroes to fight against their masters, telling them that in a few days they would have a line of pickets from Newbern and Swansboro',—that they would be back in 7 or 8 days with reinforcements. The robberies committed at the house of Mrs. Sanders are fully confirmed. They even stole all her gold and silver, gold and silver plate, jewelry, gold watch, notes, title deeds, and so forth In fact, the half of these outrages has not been told. They took everything they could carry off. Their only excuse we hear of, was that Mrs. Sanders had given entertainment to a body of Confederate cavalry some time before."

When our volunteers get sight of a Yankee soldier, let them remember these things; they will nerve his arm to inflict vengeance on the villains who steal all they can lay hands on, and insult and beat defenceless men and women. There can be no peace with such monsters short of extermination.

See also the account given by a Minister of his treatment at Nashville. And the Petersburg Express contains a long account of most infamous outrages on the 8th inst. in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE GUNBOAT FUND.—Several Ladies of this town have taken this matter in hand, and have obtained subscriptions, so far, to the amount of $1450. The books are still open, and the object one that appeals to every man's *interest*.

The North Carolina State Convention will meet again in Raleigh to-day.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—See the earnest and forcible article of a soldier on this subject.

SALT.—The Salem Press learns that the Agent for Forsyth county has made arrangements to procure an additional quantity of salt, from Wilmington.

The Charleston Courier reminds the people on the coast that the most favorable season for salt making by solar evaporation, is at hand. Proper places should be selected and made secure.

Professor Emmons writes to Gov. Clark that old brine, which has been used for preserving meat, "contains a large proportion of salt, which may be recovered by boiling. Let the brine be poured into an iron kettle, and stir in, while cold, the whites of several eggs. Boil the brine and skim off the dirt from the top as long as it rises. Now strain the liquid, while hot, in order to free it from a stringy sediment. Boil again and skim, if necessary, reducing the quantity of brine by evaporation until a pellicle of fine salt forms upon the surface. It may now be set by to cool, while crystals of nearly pure salt will be formed. The brine should never be boiled till a dry mass is formed, as in that case it will be impure and dark colored By repeating the evaporation, the salt may be obtained as pure and white as table salt.

If the brine is stirred while cooling, fine salt will be formed; if it is allowed to cool at rest, a coarse salt will be deposited."

COPPERAS.—Mr. Wm. Vink, of Rockfish, has left on our table a package of copperas, made by himself, and which is pronounced a good article. "Necessity is the mother of invention." There is nothing that we cannot do at home if we will but try.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear 5 per cent.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, a bill has been introduced to suspend the collection of the Confederate tax on property situated in sections of States held by the enemy.

A bill has passed the Senate to raise the rate of postage from five cents to ten cents.

The Senate has also passed a House bill prohibiting the sale or transportation to the enemy's country of cotton, sugar, tobacco, sirups, &c.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis of N. Ca., from the Finance Committee, reported back a bill making provision for the coinage of the Confederate States, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill establishes mints at Charlotte, North Carolina; Dahlonega, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana. The bill was passed and sent to the House.

In the House, on Thursday, a bill passed, 39 to 88, to provide for military transportation by railroads. It provides for a chief of transportation, with rank of Lieut. Col., and a salary of $5,000, to be chosen by the railroad officers in the Confederate States; and for a district military superintendent, with rank of Major, and salary of $1600.

The House has passed a bill providing for an unlimited number of partizan rangers, (such as Morgan's.)

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT.—Nothing has yet disclosed the object of this visit to Richmond. But from the earnest remonstrances of the Richmond papers against allowing France to get possession of certain tobacco said to belong to it which is stored in Richmond, we are inclined to believe that it has leaked out that this is the object. With those papers, we do hope that not a pound of tobacco or cotton will be allowed to go till France raises the blockade as to everything else.

Nobody seems to have any idea that the visit is intended for any good to the Confederacy. Hopes of that sort have vanished.

THE RESULT AT SHILOH.—It is now stated at Corinth, April 17th, that the official reports of commanders show that 14 pieces of the enemy's artillery were brought from the field of battle, and that over 25 stand of colors and 3000 prisoners were captured.

This is stated at Richmond to be official.

The yankees at first admitted a loss of from eighteen to twenty thousand; but finding it difficult to reconcile this with their claim of a "victory," they now reduce their loss to 5000. The Chicago Journal says, "The Ninth Illinois Regiment could count but two hundred effective men on Monday morning, the Eleventh Illinois only *forty-five*, and the Twelfth Illinois only *seventeen* men." And a St. Louis paper of the 14th says, "The steamer January arrived at our wharf last evening, with several hundred of our wounded from Pittsburg. Capt. Bartlett, of the January, reports that the Minnehaha has gone up to Ohio City, laden with the wounded, and that the Memphis landed *one thousand* of the wounded at Mound City." A person who was taken prisoner by our army and afterwards escaped says that the loss of his (the Federal) side was at least 4000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

THE MONITOR.—It is apparent from the following extract from late Northern papers, that this yankee monster was at Old Point when the Merrimac made her late visits of challenge, but did not dare to come out:

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A gentleman just returned from Fortress Monroe describes the scene on Friday, when the Merrimac came down as if to make an attack, as full of excitement. The house-tops and casemates of the fortress were crowded with people anxiously watching the movement. When Lieut. Jeffers, who was on the tower of the Monitor, gave the order to the numerous steamers, schooners, sloops and other vessels in the vicinity to clear the Roads, as the armed vessels needed all the room for their operations, the scampering of the various craft is described as extremely ludicrous.

Again: The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says,—

"The grumblers here are indignant because the Monitor and Vanderbilt did not attack the Merrimac when she came out and captured three of our transports."

And the correspondent of the Baltimore American describes the "activity to get out of the way," and adds,—

"The French and English vessels moved out of the way as if they had been informed of the scene of conflict. On our part no movement was made. The Monitor, with steam up, and in fighting trim, lay quietly near her usual anchorage. The Naugatuck (Stevens's battery) came out and took position alongside the Monitor. Our inaction seems unaccountable, except upon the supposition that the desire is to get the rebels further down."—[Under the guns of their forts.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Augusta Constitutionalist that a large number of the 19th Regiment of South Carolina State Troops, variously stated at from 10 to 300, which arrived at that place on the 12th, positively refused to go further to the West, in which direction they had been ordered to the support of Gen. Beauregard. They said, as stated by the Constitutionalist, "that they were enlisted to serve the State of South Carolina, and were willing to fight in her defence, but that they would not go out of the State. Some declared that they would have gone if they had been consulted before starting, but that their officers had not notified them that they were to leave the State; others had furloughs, and desired to see their families. Their officers urged in vain the stigma that would rest upon them for refusing to go where the country most needed their services, and the reproach they would bring upon the State of South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Their appeals were unavailing, and the malcontents returned to the Carolina depot. We understand that some of the officers telegraphed to Adjutant Gen. Gist for instructions, and that his reply was—"arrest them—they are deserters of the worst character." Gen. Ripley, we learn, sent similar instructions."

Under these instructions some of the men were collected together and took the next train.

The Constitutionalist says with earnest feeling, that "it was a melancholy spectacle to see the sons of our gallant sister State turning their backs upon the region threatened by the invader's tread." Yes, and what adds to the sad spectacle is the fact that the troops of other States, North Carolina among them, have been for months within the State of South Carolina, defending it from the invasion of the enemy. What would have been the present condition of Charleston, and indeed of the whole lower part of the State, at this moment, if the volunteers of other States had taken the ground of these South Carolinians, who, if any men in all the Confederacy are under obligations to fight, anywhere and everywhere, are *the* men? However, let us not be unjust to South Carolina because of this act of a few of her people. Others of them, the great majority, are true, and have shown their devotion to the cause by pouring out their blood, as they will do again till the glorious end.

COL. VANCE'S LEGION.—The reader is referred to the advertisement of Col. Vance, in to-day's issue.

RE-ORGANIZED.—The 30th N. C. Volunteers, Col. Parker, has been re-organized for the war, under the same field officers, nearly all having re-enlisted.

The 28th N. C. Regiment, which has just been re-organized for the war, consists of 1250 men. It is the first regiment that has re-organized for the war, though its term of service would not expire till the 21st of September.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM OLD GUILFORD.—An entire Company was gotten up in ten days and arrived in Raleigh on the 18th. The Officers are as follows: David Scott, Jr., Captain; Alex'r Ray, 1st Lieut.; Peter Doub, 2d ditto; Mathew Efland, 3d ditto.

BELLS.—The Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro', at a meeting held 16th inst., resolved to offer their bell to the government to cast cannon.

CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Kemp P. Battle, Esq. has been elected President of this Company, by an almost unanimous vote, and Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, J. E. Allen, S. S. Royster and Elias Bryan, Directors.

Listing Taxables.—The Observer, we think has fallen into error, in regard to a tax on interest. Under the present law, interest, as such, is not taxed at all. There are certain articles and subjects of taxation which pay a specific tax; there are other specified articles that are exempt from taxation altogether; and in the language of the Act, "an ad valorem tax of one-fifth of one per cent. upon the assessed cash value of all the estate owned by any tax payer, on the first day of April, 1862," is to be levied and collected. "And (says the Act,) in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties," (which evidently includes principal and interest of all good bonds and notes up to April 1st, and also all other evidences of debt; the word "estate" covering all debts due, whether in bonds or otherwise,) "and his cash on hand he shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him as principal and also as surety where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction." Each tax payer, before he can make out his list for the Assessor, must ascertain what was the value of all his bonds, and other evidences of debt and his cash on hand on the 1st day of this month; then ascertain the amount of his indebtedness as principal or surety for an insolvent principal, and if he has more owing to him than he owes, he returns the overplus to the Assessors; but if he owes more than is owing to him, he returns nothing under this head.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

We have never seen the law. The Legislature appears to have been indifferent about its being seen, for it was not published till very recently, we believe; and the authorities charged with its execution have not, so far as we know, taken any pains to give information as to what is required of the tax payers. There appears to be a general indifference on the subject.

The Patriot, which does appear to have informed itself about the matter, adds the following:

"*Hint to Assessors.*—The Tax Blanks furnished to the Assessors has a column for "Interest Received or Due." This may lead to error, because there is no tax on Interest, as heretofore. The Tax is laid on *Money at Interest;* consequently the whole amount of money at interest is to be given in, after making the deductions provided for in the 12th section of the new Revenue act. The money at interest and the cash on hand or on deposit may all be given in together, and put down in the same column, as suggested in the Comptroller's card."

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Commissioners of the Piedmont Railway Company are summoned to meet at Richmond on Tuesday the 29th inst. to confer with the Secretary of War in regard to the immediate construction of the work. Among the Commissioners are Jesse H. Lindsay, Ralph Gorrell, Hon. Bedford Brown, Montford McGehee, Giles Mebane, Hon. E. G. Reade, Col. Wm. Johnston, B. A. Kittrell, H. C. Jones, Sen., and Jonathan Worth.

North Carolina State Bonds sell in Richmond at 106. Virginia at 96.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Hospital, Kinston, on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, Orderly Sergeant Benjamin McLauchlin, son of Duncan McLauchlin of Cumberland county, in the 18th year of his age. He was a member of Capt. Caraway's Anson county company, K, 26th Regiment; and his remains were brought to this county for interment in the family burial place.

In Harnett county, Mr. Joseph F. Cutts, of that county. He was upon Roanoke Island at the time of its fall, belonging to Company C, 31st Reg't N. C. T.

At Kinston, on the 13th inst., A. Smith, of Duplin county, aged about 22 years—a member of Capt. Houson's Cavalry.

In Richmond, Va., in the 24th year of his age, on the 27th Feb'y, of typhoid fever, Mr. John M. Trotter, of Guilford county. Mr. Trotter was one of the "Dixie Boys," and was in the great battle of the 21st of July last.

At the Hospital, Camp Mangum, on the 8th April, of typhoid fever, Private George Patton of Capt. Armfield's Company (B,) Bethel Regiment. Also, Private John Patton (George's senior brother) of the same company, died on the following day, of the same disease.

In Chatham county, on the 21st March, of typhoid fever, Daniel Hickman, aged about 20 years, a member of Capt. Lane's Company, ("Chatham Boys,") and had re-enlisted and gone home on a thirty days' furlough.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, April 18, 1862.

The 51st Regiment N. C. T. organized to-day.

Col. Z. B. Vance of Asheville Col., Maj. Marshall of Chowan Co. Lt. Col., and Capt. N. A. Parks of Wilkes Co., Major. Col. Vance is too well known to require any notice from me. Lt. Col. Marshall is quite a young man, a native of Va. and a graduate of the Military Institute at Lexington in that State. He has resided in Chowan for some time and was an officer in a Company from that part of the State in the 1st Reg't, and has recently been commander of a post at Camp Mangum. Maj. Parks was in service not long ago and is Capt. of a Company here now. One or two more Regiments will probably be organized in a week. The Companies of the 51st are as follows:

A.—Capt. G. A. Propst, Cabarrus.
B.—Capt. J. F. Foulkes, Randolph.
C.—Capt. Julian Gilliam, Chowan.
D.—Capt. D. G. M. G. Albright, Alamance.
E.—Capt. B. F. Little, Richmond.
F.—Capt. M. A. Parks, Wilkes.
G.—Capt. Jos. B. Shelton, Lincoln.
H.—Capt. Erie Erson, "
I.—Capt. J. C. McCain, Stanly.
K.—Capt. A. C. Blackburn, Forsyth.

Many people in the eastern part of the State are certainly in very distressed condition. It would be well for the middle and western counties to hold public meetings, appoint committees, &c., and invite those people among them and take their families and furnish employment for the negroes of those that can bring them. Many of them have not a thing in the world and know not where to go. Must they stoop to beggary while you have plenty? The government will partly remunerate them after a while and then all will be well. Let all move at once and help. There is necessity.

LONG GBABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS: Enclosed we send you a list of the "Highland Rangers'," with their respective counties:

Captain—Alex'r Murchison, Harnett county.
1st Lieut—T Jeff. Brooks, Chatham.
2d Lieut.—John K Ray, Cumberland.
3d Lieut.—G W Buhmann, Harnett.
Orderly Serg't—W J Smith, Harnett.
2d Serg't—Isaac H Clegg, Chatham.
3d Serg't—Kenneth A McDonald, Cumberland.
4th Serg't—T C Dowd, Chatham.
5th Serg't—John H Hodges, Harnett.
Quartermaster Serg't—D Morrison, Harnett.
1st Corp'l—John Q Headen, Chatham.
2d Corp'l—Jas M McNeill, Cumberland.
3d Corp'l—Arch'd McLauchlin, "
4th Corp'l—Jas D Adams, Johnston.

PRIVATES.

Chatham—W D Andrews, A P Brooks, W M Brooks, W J Buie, B R Bryan, R M Burns, W B Dorsett, A G Dowd, R J Emerson, Nat Foster, A J Fox, J W Green, Wm Hackney, W P Hackney, J W Harris, W F Johnson, T B Lane, D H Marsh, A W Palmer, H H Palmer, W G Parks, P M Pattershall, George M Rodgers, G W Rives, J A Watson, J M White.

Cumberland—H R Byrd, H D Cameron, Rob't Crow, A J Davis, G W Decay, W B Holliday, Neill A Kelly, W R King, Jas A King, Gilbert Monroe, Alex'r McDuffie, A D McKay, H A McKay, J A McKay, John McKellar, Alex'r McLeod, A D McNeill, John McPherson, Murdoch McPherson, Martin McPherson, C A Priest, Owen Priest, Oliver Pearce, Allen Ray, David H Ray, W B Ray, John G Smith, F R Smith, Henry H Smith, W D Smith, W R Smith, Alex'r Smith, E J Williams, W F Williams, A A Wade.

Harnett—N McN Buie, John Clark, Daniel Darroch, Angus Darroch, Thos C Johnson, W H Johnson, Seth Mills, Malcom Morrison, Gilbert McDougald, John McArten, Hugh McLean, Arch'd McRae, Daniel McRae, J H Parker, Wm Reed, R H Rials, Jas Sexton, Farq'd Smith, Jr, Wm Smith, Jas H Wethers.

Johnston—Robert Kennedy, E S Sanders, J M Stephenson, R D Whitley, —— Penny.

Robeson—Daniel S Kelly, J W Leslie, Thos A Leslie, J A Gilchrist.

Randolph—T C Lutterloh, R A Dukes, D B Branson.

Montgomery—J G Christian.

Moore—Evander Johnson.

Sampson—Jesse Williams.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Fredericksburg and Falmouth Occupied by the Enemy.—RICHMOND, April 19.—News reached this city yesterday, of the occupation of Falmouth by the Yankees, and the consequent evacuation of Fredericksburg by our troops, leaving no doubt of the subsequent occupation of the ancient city by the vile invaders. Telegraphic communication, of course, ceased, and all the information we have received, was derived from refugees who came down on the trains yesterday. All the rolling stock of the railroad was saved except eight old freight cars, in which the machinery of the Fredericksburg Woolen Factory had been placed, waiting transportation to Richmond.

The Confederate troops stationed at Fredericksburg were inadequate to the defence of the place.

Our pickets were "driven in" and several wounded. Infantry and cavalry were sent out, and, until 3 o'clock this morning, were face to face with the enemy, who then advanced, and were twice repulsed, with the loss of at least eight men, whose horses, sabres, saddles, &c., were captured by our boys, who fell back about 7 o'clock to Fredericksburg and set fire to the Falmouth Bridge. Immediately our troops set fire to the Chatham bridge and railroad bridge across the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, and to the steamers Virginia and St. Nicholas, and twenty-two vessels at the wharf, with at least 100,000 bushels of corn on board, and also to about 200 bales of cotton at the depot. A wounded Yankee reported a force of ten or twenty thousand.

Little importance is attached to the occupation of Fredericksburg, as it was an event anticipated when the army of the Potomac was withdrawn. There is nothing in the fact to excite any alarm, or to create the expectation that the enemy will advance any great distance into the interior.

PETERSBURG, April 19.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Lee's Mills for several hours during Thursday night. Cause not ascertained.

RICHMOND, April 19.—Official dispatches from New Orleans report that the bombardment of Forts Philip and Jackson by the mortar fleet continues with increased furiousness.

We learn that government dispatches were received yesterday from the Peninsula which make no mention of fighting.—*Whig.*

Dead.—We regret to hear that Capt. Stancel, commanding a company of volunteers from Northampton, N. C., and attached to the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, has died of wounds received in the fight of Wednesday last, near Lee's Mill.

Lieut. Barrow, of Georgia, acting aid to Gen. Cobb, who was wounded in the leg at the battle on Wednesday, has passed through Petersburg *en route* for home. *Petersburg Express, 19th.*

Matters in Corinth.—An officer who left Corinth, Miss., on Monday reports everything quiet there. The Confederate lines extend only over the recent battle-ground, and the Federals are about nine miles beyond that. Active preparations are evidently being made by both armies for the grand decisive struggle that must be near at hand. Gen. Beauregard is being heavily reinforced, and is confident of a great victory in the hour of trial. Very little is known in regard to the movements of the Federals, farther than that they too are being reinforced, but in what numbers is not known. Skirmishes daily occur between the advance guards of the two armies, and Morgan's cavalry are doing excellent service in capturing and killing Federal pickets.

Our wounded are receiving all the necessary attention in the hospitals at Corinth, and are doing as well as could be expected. The ladies throng the hospitals day and night, ministering to the want of the suffering soldiers.—*Atlanta Commonwealth, 17th inst.*

Brilliant Achievement in East Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, April 18.—Capt. Ashby, commanding 300 Confederate Cavalry, encountered 750 Lincolnites, who were stampeding for Kentucky, on yesterday, near Jacksonboro', Tenn. A hand to hand fight ensued, which lasted for two hours. Our men succeeded in killing about 75 and taking 500 prisoners.

Our loss, none killed, and about 25 wounded—none mortally.

No less than 5,000 Lincolnites have left East Tennessee for Kentucky, since Governor Harris's proclamation calling on the militia, etc.

Successful Foray by Confederate Cavalry.—A dispatch dated Chattanooga, 14th inst., announces the return of 300 of Col. Stearns' cavalry from a successful foray into Middle Tennessee. At daylight he attacked the Hessians, 500 strong, at Wartrace, killing seventy and losing three killed and one wounded. Confederate citizens have burned two bridges between Stevenson and Huntsville; and the enemy one at Bridgeport over Widow's Creek.

Thirteen of the nineteen Yankees who ran away with the engine on the State Road, have been captured. All of them belong to the second Ohio regiment, and say they were to be paid $20,000 by Gen. Mitchell to burn the Chickamuga bridge.

The Hessians have occupied Decatur, and certainly evacuated Stevenson.

Skirmish near Savannah.—The yankees having landed on Whitemarsh on Wednesday last, apparently making a reconnoissance in search of a suitable place to locate a battery, were attacked by the 13th Georgia regiment, who, (the Charleston Courier learns,) took advantage of a good position on a bluff bank. At their first fire the Captain and several others on the Yankee gunboat were brought down, and finding it impossible to use their ordnance, the yankees surrendered, about 200 in number, with six small pieces of ordnance, and other supplies. This is another encouraging instance of what may be done with small arms against boats.

Evacuation of Island No. 10.—The papers of the enemy contain Com. Foote's official account of his occupation of Island No. 10, on the 8th instant. From this it appears that Gen. Pope had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi below the Island, whereupon our forces evacuated the Island and the works on the neighboring Tennessee shore. Seventeen of our officers and 368 privates, besides some sick soldiers and employees, were taken by the enemy. Also 70 pieces of cannon and 4 steamers.

[The N. Y. Herald sent off to Europe a statement that they had captured 1 Maj. Gen., 3 Brig Gens., 10 Cols., 15 Lieut. Cols. and Majors, 56 Captains, 188 Lieuts., 5,500 privates, 125 cannon, &c. &c. What a monstrous liar the Herald is!]

Official.—Gen. Van Dorn's report of the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 7th and 8th ult., is published. He states his loss at 600 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners, and one disabled cannon. His best information makes the enemy's loss 700 killed and at least as many wounded, and we brought away 300 prisoners. So that his total loss is near about 2000, with four cannon and ten baggage wagons, and we burnt three cannon taken by McIntosh, which could not be brought off because the horses were killed. Gen. Van Dorn's force was less than 14,000. The enemy's 17,000 to 24,000.

As the Richmond Enquirer says, it was a brilliant and hard fought battle, resulting in a decided Confederate victory. The enemy had set out with an avowed determination to subjugate Arkansas and capture Fort Smith. But he was forced to fall back into Missouri, with heavy loss.

From the Border.—The Atlanta Commonwealth says: We learn that a gentleman from Nashville states that the Louisville Journal had declared for peace, that the further prosecution of the war could only result in devastation and unnecessary expenditure of money and blood.

It is also stated that Lincoln's proposed emancipation policy had completely revolutionized Kentucky.

Further, that the order for Indiana troops to quell the rebellion of the Kentucky troops did result in the firing of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of four hundred of the Indianians.

Stone-Wall Jackson.—LYNCHBURG, April 18.—A report seemingly reliable, brought by the Orange train this morning, states that Stone Wall Jackson had a fight with the enemy yesterday morning, but the latter being in overpowering force, he fell back and was in full retreat towards Staunton. No statement of loss on either side further than that 40 Confederates were taken prisoners. It is supposed that Jackson would not make a stand until he reached Waynesboro.

Florida.—The yankees have evacuated Jacksonville, taking their guns, &c., and going to Tybee, as they said. They carried off a number of negroes and union men. While there the officers gave themselves up to the grossest licentiousness and dissipation, robbing every smoke-house and hen-roost within their reach.

The Floridians at once reoccupied the town.

The Right Spirit.—The Mount Vernon Rifles, Capt. F. H. Ivey, from Washington, reached the city yesterday, and rejoined their Regiment. This corps is Company A of the 2d Regiment State Troops. Their term of service having expired a few days since, they had returned to their homes. Scarcely had they reached their families, from whom they had been separated during their term of enlistment, when the news reached them of the attack on Fort Pulaski, when, prompt to the call of danger, the corps was hastily summoned together, and again girding on their arms, took the first train to Savannah, that they might be present to meet the invaders of our soil at the threshold. All honor to the Mount Vernon Rifles!—*Savannah News, 16th.*

[Capt. Ivey is a native of Fayetteville.]

Well Done Gov. Clark!—We take pleasure (says the Raleigh Standard) in calling attention to the patriotic and timely proclamation of Gov. Clark, in regard to the impressment of arms in this State threatened by Maj. W. S. Ashe, at the "request" of President Davis.

The following is the material part of the Proclamation:

"By an advertisement in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint, and send agents through every county in the State, to borrow, purchase, and if necessary, to *impress* all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.

"Any attempt to *seize* the arms of our citizens is directly at variance with the Constitution, and in opposition to the declared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the arms of the Militia even from execution for debt.

"But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must also enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities, all public arms, Muskets or Rifles, within your knowledge, and of *selling* to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared."

Reception of the News in Congress.—WASHINGTON, April 9.—The synopsis of the report of the Tennessee battle was read both in the Senate and House, *and listened to with unusual silence!* In the latter branch there was a slight applause, which suddenly ceased on the announcement of *the heavy losses suffered.* The latest dispatch from Commodore Foote was also read, and this was received enthusiastically by the House.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG. N. C. V., April 16.

Messrs. Editors: The principal theme of conversation in our camp, for the last week or more, has been conscription and its effects on our government, if it is passed. The Guilford Greys, who expected to disband to-day, have just received orders by telegraph not to disband. So the conscription act appears to have passed, or to be in force at least. I am opposed to that act, unless it is the last resort and only salvation for our country. But I have confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and good intentions of Jefferson Davis, Alex'r H. Stephens and other good men at the head of our government. Without this confidence it would be foolish to be risking our lives and our all in the present revolution. And if this act is passed, I believe it will be a stern necessity that they are obliged to resort to to prevent our country from being overrun by the enemy, to shorten the war, and save our land from the clutches of the yankee tyrant.

The great crisis is at hand. The yankees, I believe, have staked the fortunes of the war upon their present great army; and, indeed, they cannot raise and prepare such another if we successfully resist this. They must subjugate us and end the war soon, or they will have to give it up.

We must (and we can if we will) meet them with a great and united effort; defeat their calculations, and by a glorious and brilliant campaign of a few months on our part, bring down ruin upon them, peace for ourselves, and come forth from the fiery trial a great and glorious nation, amidst the eclat of the whole civilised world. Such an end will be worth all the means that we can use for its accomplishment. We may have to suffer and endure many hardships; but we can look back upon these with pleasure and pride when our country is free and happy.

Fellow-soldiers: many of you desire to go home for a time at least, and you ought to go, if it could be allowed and do justice to our cause. But if you and many of our best soldiers were to leave the field now only for a few weeks, we might be defeated and overrun by the enemy so far that it would take years of hard fighting and suffering to regain our lost ground. Then I ask you, as intelligent and thinking men, as lovers of our country and its cause, if it is not better to submit to this little disappointment for a time, grasp our muskets with renewed energy, and upon the tide of our great victories in Tennessee and Arizona ride on to new and greater triumphs? Then courage, Southrons! This is only a trial of your patriotism, to see whether or not you are worthy of the blessings of liberty. Oh! inestimable blessings! so long suffered and bled for by our ancestors, have you lost your sweetness and charm, that we should foolishly throw you away when within our grasp? Is it not better for us to be governed by Davis and Stephens, the friends of the soldier, the friends of our country and its liberties, and men of our own choice, than to be subjugated by the yankees, to be governed by yankee governors, to have a yankee garrison in every town to oversee and watch our movements, to be insulted at every turn by a yankee sentinel, to have our property confiscated to pay the debt of our own subjugation, to have our negroes run off or worse, to be disarmed and closely watched by officious yankees, and prevented from ever getting arms to fight for our rights again, however cruelly we may be oppressed?

Consider these things well, oh! Southern freemen; and if you have a drop of your ancestors' blood in your veins, resolve to endure them not. But rush with enthusiasm to the banner of your country, and teach our insulting, invading robbers, that we can and will be free. We all wish that conscription was not necessary; but since it is, let us free our country by conscription rather than let it be enslaved without it. LEON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, NEAR RALEIGH, April 17.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have been here about three weeks. The Camp is about one mile in length, and at this time contains some nine or ten organized regiments, besides a large number of companies that are not yet in any regiment. Companies after companies arrive and depart almost every hour, and active preparations are going on in every quarter. In a few days we will have about 20,000 troops. Wake county appears to be one vast camp. Go where you will in every direction, the Confederate camps can be seen and the drum and fife heard. Our regiment, the 46th, will be behind no one in the Confederacy. With Col. Hall our commander, brave and true, we feel confident of success. While strict discipline is required in camp, our officers, staff and commission, may well be called gentlemen. They are kind and good to their men, and consequently the men have confidence in them. We are anxious for the advance of Burnside, that our enemies may see the determination of our resistance, as we will dispute every inch of ground. J. S. D, Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MASON, April 19, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please remark the following changes in the 38th Reg't, by reorganization under the late act: For Colonel, Thomas Kenan, Lieut. Col., R. F. Armfield, Major, L. D. Andrews. In company C, Capt. D. G. McRae, 1st Lieut., S. M. Ingram, 2d, A. W. Dockery, 3d, M. T. Covington.

Capt. McRae wants 50 recruits from Richmond and Montgomery counties, and will be in those counties for recruiting in a few days. The "Richmond Boys" are anxious to have more recruits.

With high regards,

D. G. McRAE, Capt.
Company E, 38th Reg't N. C. S. T.

CAMP MURCHISON AT SUMMERVILLE, April 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—At a meeting of the Chatham Boys belonging to Capt. Murchison's Company, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their gratitude to Mrs. Bailey for her kind treatment during their stay here.

1st, Resolved, That the kind and generous hospitality of Mrs. Bailey, proprietress of the Summerville Hotel, challenges our highest admiration, and receives our most cordial thanks.

2d, That for her unceasing care for and unsurpassed kindness to our sick, we offer to Mrs. Bailey our most grateful acknowledgments.

3d, That we most heartily recommend Mrs. Bailey's House to our friends and the public generally.

WM. B. DORSETT, }
ISAAC H. CLEGG, } Com.
JOHN Q. HEADEN, }

JOHN W. HARRIS, Chairman.
W. M. BROOKS, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, N. C., on the 7th of Jan'y 1862, by Amos Royal, Esq., Mr. SATCHEL BAYETT to Mrs. NANCY S. WHITFIELD, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. L. Clifton.

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., by Amos Royal, Esq., WILLIAM T. BEAMAN, Esq. to Miss MIRIAM PHARSALIA, youngest daughter of Rev. J. L. Clifton. Biblical Recorder please copy.

Near Blockersville, in this county, on the 17th inst., by Elder R. Fisher, Mr. NATHAN K. DANIEL, of Sampson, to Miss SUSAN A. JOHNSON, of Cumberland.

DIED,

At Clinton, on the 17th inst., Col. J. W. MOSELEY, a highly respectable and venerable citizen.

In Franklinsville, N. C., April 15th, of disease of the heart, Mrs. LUCY MAKEPEACE, wife of George Makepeace, in the 55th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the M. E. Church during the last thirty-eight years, and was a strict observer of the rules and discipline of the same; was always kind and attentive to the sick and the poor, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. COM.

Standard and Spirit of the Age please copy.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at GEO. BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 3. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—24 to 25.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn 1 10 to 1 15.
Cotton—A few bales in market to-day brought 8½.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Last sales, Family 11 85, super $11 15.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—1 50, N. O. Syrup 1 75.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Rye 2 50

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Knoxville Register says: The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard towards Corinth. Buell sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them, but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery from Corinth, not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of Federal cavalry.

Our informant saw Gen. Prentiss a prisoner at Corinth, and saw him meeting with his command who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow captives. Several of the flags borne by the prisoners were incribed,

"TO CORINTH OR HELL."

Our troops were compelled to abandon a portion of the cannon captured on Sunday, we presume owing to their crippled condition, but spiked them before leaving them.

The following dispatch was received yesterday in this city from a member of Col. Cumming's regiment:

"The 19th Tennessee Regiment captured an entire Federal regiment—the 22d Illinois. Col. Cummings and major Fulkerson both slightly wounded. Captains Walker and Willet both wounded—the latter since dead. Lieut. Gregg, of Jonesboro, and Lieut Rhea, of Blountville, both wounded. Knoxville boys all safe."

From Corinth.—AUGUSTA, April 15th.—The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent, P. M.—blank date, says that there has been no general engagement since the 7th inst.

We still hold a part of the battle field. Considerable skirmishing daily, in which the Confederates generally get the best of it.

Federal official papers found on the battle field show a force of sixty-one thousand, exclusive of Buell's command.

Packages of poisoned balls have been found in the enemy's camp.

Gen. Wallace (Federal) was killed in the battle.

Gen. Bragg has been made a full General.

The Confederate army are in excellent condition and ready to renew the fight.

The Battle of Shiloh.—An intelligent member of the 5th Texas Regiment of the Army of the Potomac, who was here on Friday night, made this statement:

He passed Corinth on Tuesday morning, and while stopping an hour, collected this information: We had captured 8,000 prisoners, a part of whom had been sent to New Orleans, and a portion to Memphis. He himself saw a large body of men, who, he was informed, were what remained of the prisoners; and he was told by the guard who had them in charge, that they numbered 5,700. We had captured, he was told, 80 cannon, and that the enemy had recovered only four of them.

The gallantry of several regiments was most loudly praised. He could not recollect their names, but one of the Tennessee regiments had suffered most severely of all, and the Kentucky regiment of Gen. Breckinridge was extolled by every one. Its noble commander won for himself a name which can never perish. All our people were most exultant. Another fight is expected, but the belief was that the entire army of the enemy could be captured, with all their boats. Batteries had been erected on the river which would prevent their escape.

Gen. Van Dorn, with the army of the brave Price, was approaching.

Still later accounts than the above, were brought by the Hon. Mr. Tibbs, of the House of Representatives, who arrived in this city from Chattanooga on Saturday evening. His reports of the glorious victory at Shiloh are the most gratifying that we have read or heard. He states confidently that the number of prisoners taken is not less than 7,600, and the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, and which Gen. Beauregard had to leave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy in the Southwest.

The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stunning which the enemy has received in the progress of the war.—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

The Memphis Avalanche of the 8th gives the following from its correspondent, written on the battle field Sunday night, April 6:

I procured a map at Corinth (herewith furnished) which portrays the positions of all the forces, roads, river towns, etc. It represents Gens. Polk, Breckinridge, Crittenden, Loring, Wood, Slaughter and Hardee on the right wing, about twenty miles east of Corinth and four miles north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; Gens. Johnston, Cheatham, Bowen and Clark on the left wing at Bethel, say 20 miles north of Corinth; while our centre is at Monterey, northeast of Corinth, commanded by Gens. Withers and Gladden, Ruggles, Chalmers and Hindman.

Buell is advancing rapidly from some point west of Duck river, and promised to form a junction by Tuesday with Gen. Grant, whose left wing rests on the Tennessee, his centre 5 miles northeast of Monterey, and his right extended nearly to Bethel.

Our Generals hold a council of war, and determine upon one of the most hazardous enterprizes ever undertaken—yet sanctioned of course by success—to cross innumerable swamps, over which retreat would be impossible. Under powerful combinations, they are to fall upon the foe and crush his columns before Buell can reach the field.

Cheatham, Clark, Bowen and A. S. Johnston move at 2 o'clock, P. M., at double quick, and are ordered to flank the enemy's right, if found practicable. The right wing had moved a few hours before. The centre, already in advance, is the only force dreamed of by the enemy in reach of them. They are gloating over the prospect of annihilating this command by overwhelming numbers, as they had the forces of the only man like Marshal Ney, "the bravest of the brave," at Donelson.

Behold a mighty army has fallen like magic upon him, and the Austrians in Italy who thought Napoleon had fallen from the clouds, were not more surprised than Gen. Grant. On his left are 20,000 men exclaiming in an unknown tongue, "*we come to Beauga.*" "We fight Yankee." "*Liberte ou mort!*" Hear their shouts and songs on the winding Tennessee. March on! march on! is echoed by the hills. The thunder of the cannon, and pealing muskets, the flashing of the bayonets and clashing swords, startle the confident foe, and ere he dreams the danger nigh, his forces are torn as forests by the whirlwind which onee desolated this very scene. His centre struggles against a different race, but not less heroic. The gallant Hindman is charging every point, his forces weakening and his ammunition well nigh exhausted. The gallant Billy Govan bears despatches to the left wing. Never did I meet so calm a man in such a storm. He halted at my request, and was dividing his crayon with me when one of the shells, which went shrieking over our heads, like storm fiends, fell near and exploded. Another topped a tree over our heads, and Billy, while my nerves were quaking, seemed disdainful of the messenger.

I moved to the left, where Gen. Beauregard sat on a stump "viewing the whole scene." "Bring up that artillery, and we will soon break their lines," he exclaimed. Feeling that his words were words of doom, I asked Col. Tate the hour. It was just one minute after six. The artillery opens. I could but pity the poor fellows as they bowed their heads, sank suddenly, or leaped up into the air, and our poor fellows were falling meanwhile all around me, one exclaiming, "My God!" another, "Help me!" another, "My poor wife!" and others heedless of all but freedom, cheering their comrades in the very death struggle.

Hindman receives his ammunition—the foe flits before him, a shell bursts on his horse and hurls him in the air! From my position the enemy is falling back. The victory is ours. I bear my wounded brother from the field and night closes on the scene. J. W. R.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Early yesterday morning I approached the field of battle, and was directed to the nearest point of attack. While the thunder of artillery, and tempest of musketry rose on the air, I galloped through an old hurricane four miles northeast of Monterey, where all the elements had spent their powers as a grand prelude to the storm on which the fate of empires now hangs.

In striking contrast with all that is horrible and sublime, the blue birds were singing their Sunday morning anthems, and the landscape seemed wedded to the quiet sky.

I find myself on the left wing of our forces in Col. Bates' command. His men are fighting against overwhelming odds, and falling like autumnal leaves around him. A battery to his right pours a terrific fire on the foe and seems the last hope of our poor fellows, who are charging to the cannon's mouth—they waver, fall back, seem almost cut to pieces; the gallant colonel falls, (shot in the thigh,) but not killed. I thought the day already lost and fell back to a place of safety with a full determination to remain in the rear, but encountering Gen. Cheatham's division, and some gallant fellows whom I had seen on another battle field, my anxieties got the better of my discretion; I galloped along the lines, and gave more flattering accounts than I ought.

The different companies shout as I give the news; and Lieut Col. Tyler cordially exclaims: "I will gladly give my life to save this wing." Poor fellow! the next time I saw him, his gallant form was stretched in an ambulance—his cheek blanched that never blanched in danger, and his brow contracted in agony. He had received a horrible wound in the thigh. God grant it be not mortal.

They are in the hail of grape and musketry, which had riddled our left wing before reinforcement. Col. Smith's regiment is almost decimated, but close like the air over their wounded and dying at each belch of the Vandal's cannon.

Stephens' and Douglas' regiments are on the left, obeying the order of our gallant, great but unpretending "Frank"—"Drive them into hell." In this charge Capt. Rogers fell wounded, and poor John, of the gallant 6th, paid the price of liberty. Alas! for these regiments! Like Bates' and Smith's, they are completely riddled; and though they have forced the enemy from his position, they cannot long stand against overwhelming numbers. Hark! what shout is that in our rear? Whence those martial orders, re-echoed from officer to officer?* Halt! Halt! Dress! Forward, march! Breckinridge, far as the eye can reach along the hills, leads on his martial host. Already the enemy's left are retiring on his gunboats—has given way—his centre shaking, and shouts of victory pierce the air.

Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, Gladden, Polk, Ruggles, Chalmers, Hindman, Cheatham, Bowen, Clark, Breckinridge, Loring, Wood, Slaughter and Hardee, were charging a line three miles in length of a desperate and a determined foe.

They whipped them at every point, and at nightfall, are masters of the field.

FURTHER OF THE SECOND DAYS FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Argus.

CORINTH, Tuesday, April 8.—The fight recommenced yesterday morning, and raged fiercely until four o'clock in the afternoon.

We drove the enemy before us at the point of the bayonet to their boats.

The loss on both sides was very heavy—much greater than upon the previous day.

The results of the last engagement are even greater than of the first.

We have taken over 3000 prisoners.

Later in the day the enemy received large reinforcements from their transports, and a still more desperate conflict followed.

Our troops being exhausted withdrew from the field to the distance of three miles.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is fully twenty thousand men.

Our loss is also heavy. Every regiment suffered.

From all that I can learn from every quarter, no prospect at present exists of an immediate renewal of the engagement. I will keep you fully advised. LOUISVILLE.

The Columbus Sun of Thursday says:

We are indebted to the telegraphic operator at this city for the following dispatch from the operator at Montgomery:

The operator at Mobile says Gen. Beauregard telegraphed last night to Gen. Jones: 'We are all right. There have been terrible fights and trememdous loss, but we have whipped every time.'

It appears from a statement in the Memphis Avalanche that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, was in the battle. He sent the following dispatch to Memphis:—

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH, April 6—p. m.

We have had a hard fought battle, and our victory is complete. Relative loss is not known, but it is heavy on both sides.

Gen. Breckinridge, we learn, was severely, it is feared fatally, wounded in the groin, while at the head of his brigade. Gen. Hardee is said to be slightly wounded, as is also Gen. Bushrod Johnson. Col. Kit Williams, of this city, was killed. Col. Bates, of the Second Tennessee, and Col. Brown, of a Mississippi regiment, are also among the slain. General Gladden lost an arm.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 12th says,—We gathered some interesting items yesterday, from a gentleman connected with the Ordnance Department, (whose name we purposely withhold,) respecting the great battles of Monday and Tuesday, in both of which he was present.

He informs us that the surface of the ground was rough and hilly, and that the enemy were posted on the elevations with their guns all in position, and protected by deep rifle pits, giving them every advantage. The firing of artillery was very brisk until 11 o'clock on Sunday, when it partially ceased, and the remainder of the fight was mostly with small arms, our men charging, and driving the enemy from their rifle pits and guns.

The point at which the attack was made is distant about 3½ miles from the river, towards which our troops pressed the enemy constantly, never once yielding themselves. Our informant is of the opinion that if the Yanks had been a few miles farther from their gunboats, every one of them would have been captured, but when they sought the protection of these, our forces were compelled to fall back. He says that some of the prisoners informed him that the forces of the enemy exceeded 100,000, some said 110,000. He saw 3,100 prisoners that were sent off, whilst squads of them were being constantly brought in.

The prisoners that he saw were mostly Germans. He also saw breastplates—a recent Yankee invention—that were taken from the bodies of some of the dead. These did not protect them from the bayonet charges of our boys. Many of the prisoners avowed themselves to be tired of the war. Van Dorn was not in the battle but his forces have ere this been joined to those of Beauregard. It was reported in our army on Tuesday, that Gen. Buell had been killed in the engagement on that day.

Our informant speaks in glowing terms of the valor and prowess of Breckinridge, who losing his hat early in the engagement fought most of the time without one. Hardee led the centre, and Beauregard the right wing of the army.

Large quantities of ammunition were secured, and an immense amount of clothing, a great many of our soldiers supplying themselves with bran new Yankee overcoats. Our troops were well armed, many thousands of them having Enfield rifles.

The Atlanta Confederacy, of Friday, says:

A gentleman just from Chattanooga, who was able to obtain some items of interest from the battle of Monday, informs us that Buell's army numbered some 65,000 men, and ours 35,000; that we took between 6,000 and 7,000 prisoners and all the batteries of the enemy on Sunday; that the fight on Monday was furious and desperate for a time; that the right wing of our army forced a whole brigade into the Tennessee river, *a la* Leesburg, but our left wing was overpowered with overwhelming numbers, and had to fall back, when our whole army was ordered to retreat, without being pursued. In this retreat we lost some four pieces of artillery, and all the commissary stores we had captured.

The Lynchburg Republican has also obtained some particulars from "a gentleman who was in the fight." It says:

Gen. Beauregard succeeded in saving, late on Sunday, all the small arms, together with stores, &c., taken, and nearly all of the cannon, among which latter was a splendid battery of 24-pounder rifled guns.

Two companies, one from Louisiana and one from Arkansas, were terribly cut up. They got in between two rifle pits, and were exposed to a cross fire from them, but they gallantly plunged into the pits, and with bayonets and bowie knives drove the enemy out.

Van Dorn telegraphed that he would be with Beauregard on Friday with —— men, and the balance would be along soon after. He could not get there any sooner. As soon as he forms a junction with Beauregard, it is supposed the enemy will be again attacked.

Many of our wounded, as theirs also, were burnt by the woods taking fire.

Gen. Johnston's Death.—We learn that keen regrets are felt by the friends of Gen. A. S. Johnston in this city and in the government, from further information which has transpired of the manner of his death. This information leaves but little doubt that the general's life might have been saved by surgical attention to his wound. His leg was not torn by a shell, as was previously reported. His only wound was from a musket ball that severed an inconsiderable artery in the thigh. He was probably unconscious of the wound, and never realized it until, from loss of blood, he fell fainting and dying from his horse.

Richmond Examiner.

The Atlanta Commonwealth says:

The death wound of Gen. Johnston was inflicted on the calf of his right leg, and was considered by him as only a flesh wound. Soon after receiving it he gave an order to Gov. Harris, who was acting as a volunteer aid to him, who, on his return to Gen. Johnston, in a different part of the field, found him exhausted from loss of blood, and reeling in his saddle. Riding up to him, Gov. Harris asked, "Are you hurt?" to which the now dying hero answered: "Yes, and I fear mortally," and then, stretching out both arms towards his companion, fell from his horse, and soon expired

Daring Robbery on the Georgia Railroad—Telegraph Wires cut—Capture of Eight Bridge Burners.—ATLANTA, April 13.—An engine and three cars on the Western and Atlantic Railroad were stolen by some unknown parties yesterday. The telegraph wires were also cut.

A later dispatch says eight bridge burners, the same who stole our engine and cars, have been caught. It is said they were sent by the Federal army from Shelbyville, to burn our bridges and prevent reinforcements to the Confederate army in Tennessee.

From Missouri.—We have heard, says the Memphis Avalanche of the 7th, amid the exciting news nearer home, that a division of Price's army, under Gen. McBride, had penetrated as far as Rolla, (eighty miles from St. Louis,) which place they burned, and completely routed the Federals stationed there. McBride's force was about 5000 strong.

We hear, too, that another detachment, numbering 3,000, was advancing on Springfield, with a view to capture the enemy's supplies collected there, which will doubtless be successful. Price is said to be advancing from Clarksville, and will again enter Missouri with increasing force.

A Brave and Daring Act.—Private James Oden of Capt. Meade's company, 6th Virginia cavalry, on a recent occasion, alone, captured five men of the 12th and 13th Massachusetts regiments, who surrendered to him their loaded Enfield rifles, and were marched off as prisoners by this gallant son of Loudoun! The fact was officially announced to the brigade on the 1st inst., by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who says in his order: "This daring enterprise shows how little numbers avail against genuine courage and bold determination; and the heroic example of Oden is commended to the emulation of his comrades, and receives the warmest praise."—*Dispatch.*

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

ON MOTION, R. King, Sheriff of said County, returned and read aloud in open Court the following tracts of land which he proposes to sell to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1860:

	Tax.
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 518 acres, location, Sealding Branch,	28 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	3 78
Edward McCallum, 1288 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River,	3 69
Joseph Baker Guardian for Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River,	92

From the Minutes. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.
April 3, 1862. 14-ts

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 26. 11*tlstM

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 23*tf

F. & W. P. R. CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 24th day of April, at 11 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
April 7, 1862. 14tm

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94 4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.

J. H. ROBERTS.
March 3, 1862. 4tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,
CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 40*tf

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.

G. W. AUTREY.
Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

WM McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

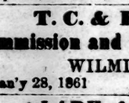
Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office Green Street, South end of Dr. Robinson's building.
Feb'y 24, 1862. 3-2m

DENTAL NOTICE.



R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 86tf

A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Nov'r 27, 1861.

TAX NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions begun and held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, I shall proceed on the first Monday in June next, to sell so much of the real estate of the persons herein named as will be sufficient to pay the Town and Rail Road Taxes due thereon, and costs:

½ of one lot on Green Street, listed by Chas. Colvin, Guar'n, for A. McAllister, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount taxes $10 60.

½ of same lot, listed by same, for M. J. Council, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount of taxes due $10 60.

1 lot listed by John T. Council, Court House Square, Miller lot, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount of taxes due $20 25.

1 lot on Green street, listed by J. T. Council, for Heirs of C. McAllister, for year 1860. Amount of taxes due $2 70.

3 lots on Maxwell street, listed by John McRae for Joseph Seawell, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $20 26.

1 lot corner of Bow and Green streets listed by W. Huske for Thos. C. Hall, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $37 12.

1 lot unlisted on Green Street, supposed to be the property of T. M. Sackett, et. al., for years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $40 50.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
March 26, 1862. Town Tax Collector. 11-ts

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 6, 1862.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.
Feb. 24, 1862.

☞ **Mrs. Hart can accommodate** several Boarders.
April 10. 15-2w

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1862. 16tf

Head Quarters District of the Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the Counties embraced in this District, to-wit: Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Columbus, Cumberland and Sampson, are required to send to this City, or Old Brunswick, one-fifth of their negro men force; each man must bring with him an axe or a spade.

The owners will be paid for their services, and the Sheriffs are directed to execute this order immediately

By order Brig. Gen'l FRENCH.
GRAHAM DAVES, Assist. Adjut. General.
April 10, 1862. 16-5t

Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Rice.

4 HHDS. SUGAR, 15 Bbls. MOLASSES, 12 Bags SALT, and 125 Casks RICE. For sale on consignment by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 14. 16-tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESIRING to welcome a better-half to a soldier's home, take this method of advertising for a wife. I am hale, hearty and strong, am light complected, blue eyes and light hair. Any of my lady friends who may desire to enter the conubial state will please direct to

W. H. D., Fort Fisher.
April 11, 1862. 16 2tpaid

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

Just Received and for Sale.

100 BUSHELS SALT.
20 Bbls. N. O. SYRUP.
10 " EXTRA SUGAR.
By McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
April 10, 1862. 16-3tpd

NOTICE.

MY SON is authorized to receive all money due me either by note or account, and receipt in my name for the same, during my absence.

Please call and settle.

A. J. WOODWARD, Market Square.
April 1. 13-1m

After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

FOR RENT.

MY Dwelling House and Lot on Harrington Hill, situated about one mile and a half North of the Market House. For particulars apply to Wm. Huske.

B. R. HUSKE.
April 7, 1862. 14-

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to my of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
April 2, 1862. 13tf

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and *References to other* adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3–4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 15, 1860.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

David McBryde, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Mary McBryde, *against* James B. Harris and wife Catharine, Angus McBryde, and Mary McBryde.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McBryde and Mary McBryde, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Christian McRimmon *vs.* John R. McRimmon, Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Arch'd McRimmon, Murdoch McRimmon, Joseph McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Neill McRimmon and Margaret McRimmon.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus S. McCallum and wife Mary Ann, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

Daniel McNatt, Adm'r, de bonis non of John McNatt, dec'd, Daniel McNatt, James McNatt, John McNatt, William McNatt, Daniel Regan and wife Rebecca, *against* James Wilkerson and wife